



**WEST VIRGINIA SECRETARY OF STATE**

**MAC WARNER**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION**

**eFILED**

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Office of West Virginia  
Secretary Of State

**NOTICE OF FINAL FILING AND ADOPTION OF A LEGISLATIVE EXEMPT, INTERPRETIVE OR PROCEDURAL  
RULE**

AGENCY: Public Service Commission TITLE-SERIES: 150-03

RULE TYPE: Legislative Exempt Amendment to Existing Rule: Yes Repeal of existing rule: No

RULE NAME: In the Matter of Revisions to the Rules for the  
Government of Electric Utilities, 150 C.S.R. Series  
3

CITE STATUTORY AUTHORITY: W. Va. Code §524-1 -1,24-1-7,24-2-1 and 24-2-2.

This rule is filed with the Secretary of State. This rule becomes effective on the following date:

July 11, 2018

**BY CHOOSING 'YES', I ATTEST THAT THE PREVIOUS STATEMENT IS TRUE AND CORRECT.**

**Yes**

**Jane Neal -- By my signature, I certify that I am the person authorized to file  
legislative rules, in accordance with West Virginia Code §29A-3-11 and §39A-3-2.**

**TITLE 150  
LEGISLATIVE RULE  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**SERIES 3  
RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES**

**§150-3-1. General.**

1.1. Scope. -- These rules govern the operation and service of electric utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia pursuant to W. Va. Code §24-2-1.

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §§24-1-1, 24-1-7, 24-2-1 and 24-2-2.

1.3. Filing Date. June 11, 2018.

1.4. Effective Date. July 11, 2018.

**§150-3-2. Authorization, Application, Definitions, and Records, Reports and Other Information to be Supplied to the Commission.**

2.1. Authorization of rules.

2.1.1. These rules are intended to insure adequate service to the public, to provide standards for uniform and fair charges and requirements by the utilities and their customers, and to establish the rights and responsibilities of both the utility and the customer.

2.1.2. The adoption of these rules shall in no way preclude the Public Service Commission from altering or amending them in whole or in part, or from requiring any other or additional service, equipment, facility, or standard, either upon complaint or upon its own motion, or upon the application of the utility.

2.1.3. These rules shall not relieve in any way a utility from any of the duties under the laws of this State.

2.2. Application of rules.

2.2.1. These rules apply to public utilities as defined in Rule 2.3.

2.2.2. If hardship results from the application of any rule herein prescribed, or if unusual difficulty is involved in immediately complying with any rule, application may be made to the Commission for the modification of the particular rule or for temporary or permanent exemption from its provisions: Provided, That no application for such modification or exemption shall be considered by the Commission unless there is submitted therewith a full and complete justification for such action.

2.3 Definitions.

2.3.1. Commission -- Whenever in these rules the words "Commission" or "Public Service Commission" occur, such word or words shall, unless a different intent clearly appears from the context, be taken to mean the Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

2.3.2. Public Utility -- Except where a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the word or words "utility" or "public utility" when used in these rules shall mean and include any person or

persons, or association of persons, however associated, whether incorporated or not, including municipalities, distributing or selling electric energy for light, heat, power or other purpose, which are now or may hereafter be held to be a public service.

2.3.3. Customer -- The word "customer" as used in these rules shall be construed to mean any person, group of persons, firm, corporation, institution, municipality or other service body furnished electric service by an electric utility.

2.3.4. Residential Service.

2.3.4.a. "Residential Service" is service to a householder or tenant, living in a separate house or separate apartment in a building, using electric energy for general household service.

2.3.4.b. Residential Service may be extended to include use of electric energy for lighting the yard, private garages and/or barns, which are adjacent to, connected with and used exclusively by the resident being served.

2.3.4.c. Should the owner of a multiple apartment building undertake to furnish electric energy to his tenants as a part of their monthly rent, then such service shall be classed as "Commercial."

2.3.4.d. In cases where a householder or tenant devotes some portion of the occupied building to substantial and bona fide commercial use and uses the remainder as a residence then the total service will be classified as commercial or the customer must separate his wiring so that each class of service can be separately metered and billed at the applicable rate.

2.3.5. Commercial Service.

2.3.5.a. "Commercial Service" is service to each separate business enterprise, occupation or institution occupying for its exclusive use any unit or units of space as an entire building, entire floor, suite of rooms or a single room, and using energy for the illumination of such space and for such incidental use as the schedule of rates applicable to the particular installation may permit. Commercial Service shall apply to all stores, offices, hotels, wholesale houses, garages, display windows, signs, theaters, barber and beauty shops, churches, opera houses, auditoriums, lodge halls, school houses, banks, bakeries, and any other space occupied for commercial purposes. Any rooming house, lodging house, resort, inn or tavern renting more than four rooms to strangers or transients without any previous agreement for accommodation or as to the duration of stay shall be classed as a hotel and as such it comes under the commercial classification.

2.3.5.b. Where a single business enterprise or institution occupies more than one unit of space in the conduct of the same business, each separate unit will be metered separately and considered a separate service unless the units are adjoining or on the same plot of ground and the customer makes the necessary provisions for approved circuits and loops whereby the different units may be connected to permit the metering of all the energy used in the various units through one meter. This rule shall not be construed to allow any customer to secure combined meter readings and billings by reason of ownership in the same person, partnership, association or corporation of different buildings or units of space which are not used and operated by the customer and held out to the public as one single business unit.

2.3.6. Power Service.

2.3.6.a. "Power Service" is service to each separate business enterprise, occupation or institution occupying for its exclusive use any unit or units of space as an entire building, entire floor, suite of rooms, or a single room, and using energy for driving motors and for supplying electric service

used in industrial processes.

2.3.6.b. Primary power service is service at the voltage common to the primary of the distribution system.

2.3.6.c. Secondary power service is service at the voltage common to the secondary of the distribution system.

2.3.6.d. Where a single business enterprise, occupation or institution occupies more than one unit of space in the conduct of the same business and requires energy for power purposes, as defined herein in each unit of space, each unit will be metered separately and considered as a separate service unless the units are adjoining or on the same plot of ground and the customer makes the necessary provisions for approved circuits and loops by which the different units can be connected to permit the metering of all energy used for power purposes in the various units through one meter.

2.3.7. Street Lighting Service -- "Street Lighting Service" is service furnished for the purpose of lighting streets, highways, roads, parks and outdoor public places.

2.3.8. Forced Outage -- The state of a component when it is not available to perform its intended function due to an unplanned event directly associated with that component.

2.3.9. Interruption Duration -- The period of time measured in minutes that starts when a utility is notified or becomes aware of an interruption and ends when the utility restores service.

2.3.10. Major Event -- An event that exceeds reasonable design and or operational limits of the electric power system. A Major Event includes at least one Major Event Day.

2.3.11. Major Event Day (MED) -- A day in which the daily system SAIDI exceeds a threshold value,  $T_{MED}$ . For the purposes of calculating daily system SAIDI, any interruption that spans multiple calendar days is accrued to the day on which the interruption began. Statistically, days having a daily system SAIDI greater than  $T_{MED}$  are days on which the energy delivery system experienced stresses beyond that normally expected (such as severe weather). Activities that occur on major event days should be separately analyzed and reported.

2.3.12. Major Event Day Threshold ( $T_{MED}$ ) -- The standard  $T_{MED}$  (Major Event Day Threshold) calculation as indicated by the most recently published, current IEEE 1366 Standards.

2.3.13. Reliability Indices -- Generally accepted indices that reflect frequency and duration of outages at the system or customer level, such as System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI), System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI), Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) and Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index (MAIFI) for purposes of assessing, monitoring, and evaluating system reliability. Each utility shall adopt standard Reliability Indices definitions and calculations as indicated by the most recently published, current IEEE 1366 Standards.

2.3.14. Service Area -- An electric utility operating companys service territory within the State.

2.3.15. Planned Interruption -- Interruptions exclusive of Major Events that occur when a component or piece of equipment is deliberately taken out of service at a specified time for purposes of preventative maintenance, repair, or construction. Any interruption that can be deferred for a period of time is considered a Planned Interruption.

2.3.16. Sustained Interruption -- All interruptions more than five minutes in duration.

2.3.17. System Reliability -- The degree to which electric service is supplied without interruption, as defined by the most recently published, current IEEE 1366 standards, to customers within the State of West Virginia.

2.3.18. Worst-Performing Circuits -- Those distribution circuits that are among the five percent of all circuits in a Service Area, or at least one circuit in a Service Area, with the lowest performance values according to the calculated Reliability Indices. Each operating utility may define its own calculation for Worst-Performing Circuits, and shall report on the basis of its calculations for its own West Virginia Service Areas.

2.3.19. Momentary Interruption -- A single operation of an interrupting device that results in a voltage zero. For example, two circuit breaker or recloser operations (each operation being an open followed by a close) that momentarily interrupts service to one or more customers is defined as two Momentary Interruptions.

2.3.20. Significant Interruption -- Any Sustained Interruption lasting over six hours in duration and affecting 2,500 customers or more.

#### 2.4. Records and reports.

2.4.1. Preservation of records -- All records required by these rules shall be preserved by the utility in accordance with the "Regulations to Govern the Preservation of Records of Electric, Gas and Water Utilities" as prescribed by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) dated May, 1985, and adopted by the Commission by General Order No. 184.6 of March 30, 1987, and effective May 29, 1987, except, as they may be hereinafter modified by the Commission and except for Items 9(b) and 54(b) which are herein modified. No such record shall be destroyed earlier than as provided by these rules without Commission approval. (NOTE: These NARUC regulations are published in separate pamphlet form and will be furnished upon request).

2.4.1.a. Item 9(b) of the NARUC Regulations shall be modified to provide a retention period as follows: Retain program documentation for current active source coding and the source coding immediately preceding the current one.

2.4.1.b. Item 54(b) of the NARUC Regulations shall be modified to provide a retention period as follows: Six months: Retain for an additional thirty (30) months if no other sources of this information are available.

#### 2.4.2. Location of records.

2.4.2.a. Such records should be kept at the office or offices of the utility in West Virginia, and shall be available during regular business hours for examination by the Commission or its duly authorized representative or,

2.4.2.b. If kept outside of the State they shall be brought to the utility's office in West Virginia upon the request of the Commission or the utility may be required to pay the reasonable traveling expenses of such Commission employees assigned to the work when it is necessary to examine such records.

2.4.3. Reports to the Commission.

2.4.3.a. Each utility shall be required to furnish and report to this Commission when called upon to do so by the Secretary, or Director of any Division of the Commission, any other and further information in its possession respecting rates or practices in conducting its service, which may from time to time be required by this Commission, and without formal order of the Commission authorizing such request for said information.

2.4.3.b. Each utility shall submit to the Commission, upon request, duplicate copies of reports made by it to Federal Regulatory Commissions pertaining to any phase of its business as an electric utility in West Virginia.

2.5. Filing of rate schedules.

2.5.1. Filing required -- All rate schedules, rules, regulations, special contracts and other charges, for the purchase, sale or transportation of electric energy shall be filed by each utility with the Secretary of the Commission before they become effective.

2.5.2. Manner of filing -- Tariffs containing all the rates, rules and regulations of each utility shall be filed in the manner prescribed by the Commission in "Rules for Construction and Filing of Tariffs," in effect on the date of such filing.

2.5.3. Forms for filing -- The Commission will, upon application, furnish proper blanks to be used for the filing of tariffs and any changes thereof and additions thereto.

2.5.4. Utility's special rules -- A utility desiring to establish any rule or requirement supplementing the rules of the Commission shall first make application to the Commission for authority for such rule or rules, clearly stating in its application the reason for such establishment.

2.5.5. Exemption -- A customer who has complied with the rules of the Commission shall not be denied service for failure to comply with the rules of the utility that have not been approved by the Commission.

2.6. Financial and statistical report.

2.6.1. Each utility shall file annually a financial and statistical report upon forms to be furnished by the Commission or in lieu thereof, upon forms approved by the Commission.

2.6.2. Said report shall be based upon the accounts set up in conformity with the Commission's order and rule as set out in Rule 2.7.

2.6.3. This report shall be filed on or before March 31st of the succeeding year for which the report covers.

2.6.4. For good cause shown, the Commission will grant, through its Secretary, a reasonable extension of time upon application therefore in writing to the Secretary, such application to be made before the expiration of the time for filing of such report.

2.7. Uniform system of accounts - All electric utilities are required to maintain their books and records in accordance with the "Uniform System of Accounts" promulgated by the Federal Power Commission, as published in Title 18 C.F.R. parts 101 and 104, and in effect as of January 1, 1977.

## 2.8. Maps and records.

2.8.1. Each utility shall keep on file suitable maps, plans and records showing the layout of every generating plant, transmission and primary distribution system, and substation, with the location, size and character of each plant, transmission and primary distribution lines, substation and other facilities used in the production and delivery of electric energy.

2.8.2. In the case of new construction or property acquired from others, the additions to such maps and records should be made by the end of the next calendar year following the year in which the construction is done or property acquired.

2.8.3. The maps, plans and records required by the provisions of this rule shall be kept up to date so that the utility can furnish promptly and accurately any information regarding its facilities, or copies of its maps requested by the Commission.

## 2.9. Management audits.

2.9.1. Scope -- To establish a procedure for examination of management practices and policies to determine whether the entity being audited is operating with efficiency and utilizing sound management practices. The purpose of a management audit is to disclose operating areas that are efficient or inefficient, to identify areas for improvement, and to form recommendations for changes. The results of a management audit and the response of the utility to the recommendations and implementation plans developed pursuant to a management audit may be a factor in determining just and reasonable rates, as set out herein.

2.9.2. Types of management audits -- The following types of management audit, which vary in scope, may be directed and utilized by the Commission:

2.9.2.a. Comprehensive -- An investigation characterized by an extensive, detailed analysis of a utility's management and operations.

2.9.2.b. Reconnaissance -- A broad review, similar in scope to a comprehensive audit, but in less detail. The objective of this type of audit is to identify specific areas for more intensive investigation based upon the magnitude of the problem identified or the potential benefits to be derived.

2.9.2.c. Focused -- An in-depth investigation of one or several specific areas of a utility's management and operations.

2.9.3. Frequency -- The Commission shall order a management audit of any utility under its jurisdiction whenever the Commission deems it necessary to investigate the operational efficiency of the utility. Such factors as the cost of the management audit and the potential benefits of such audit may be taken into consideration. The Commission may accept or request a management audit performed under the rules of another jurisdiction in satisfaction of this rule when that audit is of the scope contemplated by the Commission, conforms to the standards herein set forth and covers the utility's service functions in its West Virginia jurisdiction.

## 2.9.4. Conduct and control.

2.9.4.a. The Commission may choose to have the audit performed by its Staff or contracted to a qualified outside auditing firm. In the latter case, the Commission may supervise the selection process. If the management audit is to be conducted by an auditing firm, the Commission's order initiating the audit shall include provision for the development of the request for proposal (RFP), the consultant

selection process and Staffs assistance and supervision during the audit.

2.9.4.b. The Commission may impose eligibility restrictions upon contractors relating to past, current, and post-audit relationships with the utility.

2.9.4.c. The utility is expected to cooperate to the fullest extent with the performer of a Commission ordered management audit. A responsible employee shall be appointed by the utility as its management audit coordinator, who shall be responsible to assist in the efficient performance of the management audit.

2.9.5. Costs -- It shall be the responsibility of the audited utility to pay for a contracted audit. The Commission shall include the reasonable cost of conducting the contracted management audit in the cost of service of the utility. The Commission may allow such costs to be recovered in the utility's next general rate case following completion of the audit, or the Commission may order such costs to be amortized over a reasonable period of years, considering the impact of these costs on both the utility and its customers.

2.9.6. Implementation of recommendations.

2.9.6.a. Draft report.

2.9.6.a.1. Upon completion of the audit a draft report shall be submitted to the utility for comments.

2.9.6.a.2. The auditor and utility representatives shall conduct a draft review meeting subsequent to the distribution of the draft review report.

2.9.6.b. Final report.

2.9.6.b.1. A final report shall be submitted to the Commission no later than thirty (30) days after the submission of the draft report to the utility.

2.9.6.b.2. Within thirty (30) days of the final submission of the management audit report, the utility shall file a document detailing its position on each audit recommendation. This document must state which recommendations are acceptable to the utility and the nature of the utility's disagreement with any recommendations.

2.9.6.c. The Commission may, after hearing, issue an order prescribing the recommendations which should be adopted by the utility.

2.9.6.d. The utility shall file detailed implementation plans for the Commission's review and approval within the time specified in the Commission's order prescribing which recommendations the utility should adopt. The utility shall not deviate from an approved implementation plan without prior notice to the Commission which specifically states the utility's reasons for departing from the approved plan.

2.9.6.e. At the direction of the Commission, a follow-up audit may be performed to review the progress of the utility in implementing the approved plans and the results of previously performed management audits.

2.9.6.f. A management audit report and implementation plan adopted pursuant thereto and any follow-up audit may be used by parties in a general rate case subsequent to the management audit.



Such audits and implementation plans may be a factor in the determination of just and reasonable rates if introduced as an exhibit and subjected to normal due process procedures.

2.9.6.g. The Commission may grant an extension of the time limits established in this section upon a showing of good cause for such extension.

## 2.10. Reliability Reporting Requirements.

2.10.1. Commission Point of Contact -- All reliability reports, interruption reports, and outage reports shall be filed with the Commission's Executive Secretary to be maintained at the direction of the Commission and copies to be filed with the Engineering Division in paper and electronic formats.

2.10.2. MAIFI data -- Electric utilities are not required to collect and report MAIFI data under the Commission's Rules for the Government of Electric Utilities until such time that they have deployed the technology and equipment necessary to accurately do so. These rules should not be construed to require electric utilities to deploy such technology and equipment. Rather, references to MAIFI are included in these rules merely in recognition that the technology needed to collect MAIFI data may become more readily available and economically feasible in the future.

## 2.10.3. Significant Interruptions and Major Events.

2.10.3.a. Significant Interruption Notification -- Utilities shall notify the Commission as soon as reasonably possible, and not later than twenty-four hours or 5:00 pm of the next business day, whichever is sooner, upon determining that a Significant Interruption has occurred. The notice shall include the general location, the approximate number of customers affected, the cause if known, the time of the event, and the estimated time of full restoration. The notice shall also include the name and telephone number of the utility contact person. If the duration of the Significant Interruption is greater than twenty-four hours, the utility shall update this information daily and file a Major Event Report as described in Rule 2.10.3.b. below.

2.10.3.b. Major Event Reports -- If a Significant Interruption becomes a Major Event, a utility will submit a Major Event Report to the Commission as soon as is practicable but no later than forty-five calendar days after the end of the event. The Major Event Report shall include: the date and time of the Significant Interruption; the date and time of full restoration; the cause of the interruption; the location, substation and feeder identifiers of affected facilities; and the total number of customers affected.

## 2.10.4. Annual Reliability Reports.

2.10.4.a. Each utility shall submit annual reliability reports to the Commission no later than May 1st of each year, for the preceding calendar year.

2.10.4.b. The reliability reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information for the preceding calendar year:

2.10.4.b.1. A narrative summary of the system's line miles, distribution system voltages, number of customers, number of circuits, and overall System Reliability based on SAIFI, CAIDI, SAIDI and, if applicable, MAIFI performance with Major Event Days excluded and included;

2.10.4.b.2. The number of Sustained Interruptions by cause with Major Event Days excluded;

2.10.4.b.3. A summary of distribution system capital and operation & maintenance expenditures;

2.10.4.b.4. A summary of the number of customer reliability formal and informal complaints made with the Commission;

2.10.4.b.5. A listing of circuit performance by Service Area based on SAIFI, CAIDI, SAIDI, and, if applicable, MAIFI performance for the calendar year with Major Event Days excluded;

2.10.4.b.6. A narrative summary of the utility's program for analyzing its Worst-Performing Circuits throughout each year;

2.10.4.b.7. A list of the top five percent of the utility's Worst-Performing Circuits with a minimum of at least one circuit per Service Area; and

2.10.4.b.8. Planned improvements to Worst-Performing Circuits.

### **§150-3-3. Meter Requirements.**

#### **3.1. Methods of measuring service.**

##### **3.1.1. Metered.**

3.1.1.a. All electric energy sold within the State of West Virginia shall be by meter measurements, except street lighting, outdoor lighting, traffic signal service and other small fixed loads.

3.1.1.b. All customers served under a given rate schedule shall have their energy consumption measured with meters having suitable characteristics.

3.1.2. Metering point -- Each point of delivery of service shall be considered as a customer and the metering and billing shall be administered accordingly unless the applicable rate schedule includes provisions, or the consent of the Commission is first obtained, for combined meter readings.

##### **3.1.3. Waste or fraud.**

3.1.3.a. The utility shall have the right to set meters or other devices for the detection and prevention of fraud or waste, without notice to the customer.

3.1.3.b. In any case, where a service meter or service facility has been tampered with so as to interfere with accuracy of registration or indication, the utility whose meter or service facilities have been tampered with shall be entitled to payment for energy or demand used but not registered during a period not exceeding one year prior to the date of discovery of the tampering, unless the time of tampering can be shown, in which case the energy not registered subsequent to such time shall be paid for.

#### **3.2. Location of meters.**

3.2.1. Utility rules and regulations -- Each utility may establish rules and regulations governing the service entrance wiring and equipment to be installed on customers premises; such rules and regulations shall be effective when they have been filed with and approved by the Public Service Commission. In the absence of special rules and regulations filed by a utility, such utility shall require compliance with the following general provisions.

3.2.2. Accessibility -- All meters owned and installed by the utility shall be easily accessible for reading, testing and making necessary adjustments and repairs. When a number of meters are grouped at the same location, each service entrance equipment should be tagged, so as to indicate the circuit served by it.

3.2.3. Outdoor.

3.2.3.a. Where meters are installed outdoors on customers premises they shall be placed on the exterior of buildings in locations readily accessible to authorized company representatives for meter reading, testing and maintenance and shall not be subject to severe vibration.

3.2.3.b. Meters should not be installed in locations where the meter readers or servicemen may inadvertently damage flower beds, or shrubbery, or where it will be necessary for them to climb over fences or other obstructions to service the meters. They shall not be placed in locations where they may be accidentally damaged or on buildings where they will cause inconvenience either to the customer or to the companys representative.

3.2.4. Indoor -- Where meters are installed indoors on customers premises they shall be located in a clean, dry, safe place as free as possible from vibration.

3.2.5. Forbidden locations -- Meters should not be installed in basements where the only entrance is through a trap door or in coal or wood bins or on partitions forming such bins, nor on any unstable partitions or supports. They should not be installed in attics, bedrooms, bath or toilet rooms, restaurant kitchens, stairways, ventilating or elevator shafts, over windows, doors or in any like location. They should not be installed near belts or other moving machinery.

3.2.6. Precautions for demand meters -- Demand meters, in general, may be located the same as watthour meters but due to the fact that they may be provided with a clock mechanism (either spring or motor driven) that is more sensitive to temperature changes, moisture and dust than watthour meters, the locations should be such that the severity as far as these conditions will be minimized.

3.2.7. Exemption -- Districts subject to flood are exempted from this rule as it applies to the location of meters.

3.2.8. Duty of customer.

3.2.8.a. Proper provision must be made for the installation of the utilitys meter. Unless the meter is to be mounted upon a panel installed within a cabinet or similar device, such provisions shall consist of a board constructed in accordance with the requirements of the utility, or where meter sockets or similar meter mounting devices are used, they are to be mounted plumb on flat surfaces and, in general, located at a point mutually agreeable to the customer and the utility. At least fifteen (15) inches clear space must be available on all sides of the meter mounting device and there must be a minimum of thirty-six (36) inches access space in front of the meter. Electric meters must not be installed in close proximity to water or gas meters or anything liable to damage the meter or thereby constitute a hazard to the customers safety and continuity of the service.

3.2.8.b. When more than one meter is to be installed in the same building, it is recommended that provisions be made by the customer for grouping the meters at one location. When such grouping of single phase meters is made, they must not be mounted closer than 7 inches center to center.

### 3.3. Station meters and records.

#### 3.3.1. Equipment.

3.3.1.a. Each utility generating electric power shall install and maintain in service in each generating station such integrating and recording meters as may be necessary to obtain a record of station voltage, of gross and net output, and of peak or integrated demand.

3.3.1.b. Each utility purchasing electric power shall maintain in service such meters or records as may be required to furnish a proper record of its purchases, and in case such utility serves more than 750 customers, it shall maintain available for use a recording voltmeter suitable for securing a record of voltage of supply.

### 3.4. Master metering.

3.4.1. Multi-unit residential dwellings such as apartment houses, row houses, condominiums, etc., should be individually metered rather than master metered unless the utility serving the facility, the owner or the designer of the facility or other interested party establishes by clear and convincing evidence that an exemption to this rule would be proper. For the purposes of these rules, hospitals, nursing homes, motels and dormitories are not considered to be multi-unit residential dwellings.

3.4.2. Each electric utility should encourage separate metering of multi-unit buildings constructed for other than residential purposes (office buildings for example) whenever reasonable considering conservation of energy resources, economics, technical and other practical constraints. For the purposes of these rules, hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, motels and dormitories are not considered to be multi-unit residential dwellings.

## §150-3-4. Customer Relations.

### 4.1. Customer information.

4.1.1. Character of service -- A utility shall, upon request, when application is first made for electrical service, furnish to the applicant information regarding the character of service.

4.1.1.a. Whether direct or alternating current is available.

4.1.1.b. The voltage or voltages available.

4.1.1.c. The frequency of the alternating current.

4.1.1.d. Whether single or multi-phase lines are available.

4.1.2. Explanation of rates -- It shall be the duty of the utility to explain to the customer, at the beginning of service, or whenever the customer shall request the utility to do so, the utility's rates applicable to the type of service furnished to the customer and all other classes of customers, and to assist the customer in obtaining the rate which is most advantageous to the customer's requirement for service. The responsibility for the selection, however, must rest with the applicant. In the event that the customer's use of service is later such that an applicable rate schedule, other than the one initially selected, proves to be more favorable, the responsibility for requesting a change in rate schedule, consistent with the provisions of the service agreement, shall rest with the customer. The utility shall, on its periodic statements, annually inform its customers that, if they so request, it shall supply the customers with a copy of the utility's rate or rates applicable to the type of service to be furnished to them and to all

other classes of customers with a concise written explanation of the rates, and an identification of any classes of customer whose rates are not summarized.

4.1.3. Selection of equipment -- When service is available only at certain times of the day or night, full information shall be given with respect thereto. Upon the request of any customer, reasonable assistance shall be given as to the selection of incandescent or other suitable types of lamps and appliances best adapted to the character of current furnished and most advantageous to said customer under the terms of the schedule of charges under which service is being furnished.

4.1.4. Meter reading method -- The utility shall, upon request, inform its customers how meters are read.

4.1.5. Posting of law, rates, rules and regulations.

4.1.5.a. Every utility shall provide in its business office, where it may be available to the public, the following:

4.1.5.a.1. A copy of the rates, rules and regulations of the utility, and of forms of contracts and applications applicable to the territory served for that office.

4.1.5.a.2. A copy of Chapter 24, Code of West Virginia.

4.1.5.a.3. A copy of the Commissions Rules for the Government of Electric Utilities.

4.1.5.b. A suitable placard in large type shall be placed in each business office of the utility giving information to customers that a copy of the law, the rules of the Public Service Commission and the schedules of rates are available for their inspection.

4.1.6. Information as to service -- Each utility shall, upon request, give its customers such information and assistance as is reasonable, in order that customers may secure safe and efficient service.

4.2. Customer deposits.

4.2.1. Security deposit -- A utility may require an applicant or customer to make a deposit as a guarantee of the payment for electricity used. Such deposit shall not be more than one-twelfth (1/12) of the annual estimated charge for residential service and one-sixth (1/6) for all other service to secure the utility from loss. The utility shall not be bound to supply electricity until this condition is fulfilled and it may cut off the supply if the guarantee is not given when required.

4.2.1.a. Refund of deposit -- After the customer has paid bills for service for twelve (12) consecutive months, without a delinquency, the utility shall promptly and automatically refund the deposit in its principal amount plus accrued interest. Utilities may, at their discretion, refund deposits after shorter periods of time. Calculation of the above twelve (12) month period shall commence from the first regular payment or following the payment of a delinquent bill or bills. The interest rate to be paid shall be determined as follows. The rate which utilities shall be required to pay shall be the average of the one-year United States Treasury Bill rates for October, November and December of the preceding calendar year. By January 15 of each year, Staff of the Commission shall make the necessary calculations and, file with the Commission its calculations. The Commission will issue an order setting the rate to be paid by the utilities until the next annual Commission order. The simple interest shall be paid at the date of discontinuance of service or at the end of the deposit period. The utility shall have a reasonable time to read and remove meters and to ascertain that the obligations of the customer have been fully performed before being required to return any deposit in the case where there has not been an automatic refund.

4.2.1.b. Record of deposit -- Each utility holding a cash deposit shall keep a record showing: (i) the name and current address of each depositor; (ii) the amount and date of the deposit; and (iii) each transaction concerning the deposit.

4.2.1.c. The receipt -- Concurrently with receiving a cash deposit, the utility shall deliver to the applicant for service or customer, a receipt showing: (i) the date thereof; (ii) the name of the applicant or customer and the address of the premises served or to be served; (iii) the service furnished or to be furnished; and (iv) the amount of the deposit and the fact that interest will be paid on the deposit. Each utility shall provide automatic means to refund the deposit of a customer, when the customer is so entitled, if the original receipt cannot be produced. A receipt or proof of payment will not be necessary under the provisions for an automatic refund.

4.2.1.d. Unclaimed deposits -- Should a utility have retained, through no fault of its own, deposits made by customers to whom service has been discontinued during any calendar year, it shall, on or before the first day of March, in each year, mail to the customers last known address a check as refund of the deposit, plus accrued interest, or at the utility's option, publish a list of such depositors in a newspaper published and of general circulation in each of the counties in which it operates and in which the deposits were made, showing as of the thirty-first (31st) day of December immediately preceding, the amount of each such deposit, together with the interest due thereon, and notifying depositors listed therein that their deposits, together with accrued interest, are being held to their credit and will be returned upon request. The utility shall not be liable for any interest on such deposit after publication of such lists. (*See* W.Va. Code §34-2-1). Deposits remaining in the hands of the utility upon completion of the foregoing procedure shall be considered derelict property and shall escheat to the State of West Virginia under the provisions of the Code of West Virginia, Chapter 34, Article 2.

4.2.1.e. The Commission may, upon entry of a proper order, require any utility to segregate the customer deposits into a special account at a federally insured institution.

4.2.1.f. All utilities that collect security deposits must do so in a non-discriminatory manner.

4.2.1.g. Provided, however, that this rule shall not affect residential customer security deposits required by a utility prior to the passage of W. Va. Code §24-3-8 on March 12, 1983.

#### 4.2.2. Guaranty agreement.

4.2.2.a. A utility may accept, in lieu of the cash deposit, a guaranty agreement signed by a financially responsible guarantor, whereby payment of a specified sum, not exceeding the cash deposit aforesaid, is guaranteed. The guarantor shall receive copies of disconnection notices sent to the customer whose account has been guaranteed: Provided, however, that the limitations herein fixed upon the terms of a guaranty agreement shall not apply to industrial customers.

4.2.2.b. Guaranty agreements shall terminate after the customer has satisfactorily paid bills for service for twelve consecutive months, or when the customer gives notice to the utility of the discontinuance of service at the location covered by the guaranty agreement, or three months after discontinuance of service where no notice was given or at the guarantors request upon thirty (30) days written notice to the utility. In any case, after the automatic termination of a security agreement, where experience indicates that a cash deposit or a new guaranty agreement is reasonably necessary to secure the utility from loss, a cash deposit or a new guaranty agreement may be required upon written notice to the customer.

4.2.3. Application in case of receiver or trustee -- The aforesaid provisions shall apply in the case of a receiver or trustee, operating under court order a business requiring utility service.

#### 4.3. Billing information.

4.3.1. Bills rendered periodically shall show the reading of the kilowatt hour meter at the beginning and the end of the period for which the bill is rendered, the date of such reading and the amount of energy supplied during the period. At the utility's option, meters of residential and small commercial lighting customers may be read and bills computed in units of ten kilowatt hours. Units larger than ten kilowatt hours may be used in the case of larger commercial and industrial customers when required by the meter design or the use of instrument transformers.

4.3.2. In the case of a demand rate the number of demand units used in billing shall be shown on the bill.

4.3.3. Mechanical billing -- Utilities desiring to adopt mechanical billing of such nature as to render compliance with all of the terms of 4.3.a. impracticable, may make application to the Commission for relief from part of these terms. After consideration of the reasons given when asking for relief, the Commission may allow the omission of part of these requirements.

4.3.4. Billing period -- Meters will be read as nearly as possible at regular intervals except as otherwise provided in the utility's tariff. Because of the incidence of weekends, holidays, and unusual conditions, it is recognized that there may be variations of several days in the period between meter readings. No adjustment will be required in billing when the deviation from the standard period is not more than five (5) days in the case of monthly billing, ten (10) days in the case of bi-monthly billing, and fifteen (15) days in the case of quarterly billing. When the deviation exceeds these limits, either for regular or periodic billing or for opening and closing bills, the energy blocks, demand charges, and minimum charges shall be prorated on the basis of the ratio of the number of days in the period in question to the number of days included in the standard period, which will be taken at thirty (30) days for monthly billing, sixty (60) days for bi-monthly billing, and ninety (90) days for quarterly billing.

4.3.5. Delayed Payment Penalty -- Each bill shall bear upon its face the latest payment date and the date it will become delinquent if not paid. On all current usage billings not paid by the latest payment date, a delayed payment penalty or carrying charge as approved in the utility's tariff will be added to the net current amount unpaid. A delayed payment penalty is not interest and is to be collected only once for each bill where it is appropriate. This provision must be included in the utility's tariff filed with the Commission.

#### 4.4. Adjustment of bills.

4.4.1. Meter fast -- Whenever a meter in service is found upon periodic, request or complaint test, to be more than two percent (2%) fast, tests shall be made, as stipulated in Rule 6.4., to determine the average error of the meter.

4.4.1.a. Whenever a meter is found upon periodic, request or complaint test, to have an average error of registration of more than two percent (2%) fast the utility shall recalculate the monthly bills for a period equal to one-half of the time elapsed since the last test, but in no case shall this period exceed six (6) months. (See exception in Rule 4.4.4.). The method of recalculating the monthly bills shall be as shown in the following example:

4.4.1.a1A. A meter, upon test, was found to have an average accuracy of one hundred five percent (105%) or an error of five percent (5%) fast. The consumption registered for a billing period

previous to test was one hundred five (105) K.W.H. The correct amount is determined by multiplying one hundred five (105) K.W.H. by one hundred (100) and dividing this product by one hundred five (105), (the average percent accuracy) which result is one hundred (100) K.W.H. and is the proper amount to be billed.

4.4.1.b. After making such recalculations the utility shall refund to the customer the difference between the amount previously billed and the amount calculated as being the proper charge.

#### 4.4.2. Meter slow -- Non-residential customers.

4.4.2.a. When a meter upon periodic, request or complaint test, is found to have an average error of more than two percent (2%) slow, the utility may recalculate the monthly bills for a period equal to one-half of the time elapsed since the last test, but in no case to exceed six (6) months. The method for recalculating the monthly bills shall be as shown in the following example:

4.4.2.a.1. A meter, upon test, was found to have an average accuracy of ninety-five percent (95%) or an error of five percent (5%) slow. The consumption registered for a billing period previous to test was one hundred five (105) K.W.H. The correct amount is determined by multiplying one hundred five (105) K.W.H. by one hundred (100) and dividing this product by ninety-five (95), (the average percent accuracy) which result is 110.526 or one hundred eleven (111) K.W.H. and is the proper amount to be billed.

4.4.2.b. After making such recalculations the utility may collect from the non-residential customer an amount, equal to the difference between the amount previously billed, and the amount calculated as being the proper charge.

4.4.3. Percent error -- It shall be understood that when a meter is found to have an error in excess of two percent (2%) fast or slow, the figure for calculating the amount of refund or the amount to be collected by the utility, where applicable, shall be that percentage of error as determined by the test. It is the duty of the utility to maintain the accuracy of its measuring devices as near one hundred percent (100%) as it is commercially practicable. Therefore, percent error shall be that difference as between one hundred percent (100%) and percent accuracy as is indicated by a proper test.

4.4.4. Refunds -- The burden of maintaining measuring equipment, so that it will register accurately, is upon the utility; therefore, if meters, other than single phase meters tested under a sampling procedure approved by the Commission, are found upon test to register fast, and if time for periodic test has overrun to the extent that one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the time elapsed since the last previous test exceeds six (6) months, the refund shall be for the six (6) months, as specified in Rule 4.4.1.a., and in addition thereto, a like refund upon those months exceeding the periodic test period: Provided, however, that the Commission may relieve the utility from this requirement in any particular case in which it shown that the failure to make the periodic test was due to causes beyond the utility's control.

4.4.5. Notification -- When a meter is tested and it is found necessary to make a refund or back bill a customer the customer shall be notified in substantially the following form: On \_\_\_\_\_, 2\_\_\_\_, the meter bearing identifying No. \_\_\_\_\_ installed in your building, located at \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_ was tested at \_\_\_\_\_ \*(on premises or elsewhere) and found to register \_\_\_\_\_ \*(% fast or slow). The test was a \_\_\_\_\_ \*(periodic - request - complaint) test. Based upon this test, we will \_\_\_\_\_ \*(charge or credit) you the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, which amount has been noted \_\_\_\_\_. \*To be filled in by utility.



4.4.6. Non-registering meter -- When a meter is found to be non-registering, the utility may recalculate the monthly bills for a period equal to the time period determined that the meter has been non-registering, but in no case to exceed three months. The recalculation shall be based upon a similar period of usage, temperature variations, changes in customer equipment and other pertinent information. A meter is non-registering if it registers less than 25% of Kwh used when tested. A utility shall retain a non-registering meter for a minimum of thirty (30) days following a Rule 4.4.5 notice.

#### 4.5. Complaints.

4.5.1. Investigation of complaints -- Each utility shall make a full and prompt investigation of all complaints made to it by its customers, either directly or through the Commission.

4.5.2. Records of complaints -- The utility shall keep a record of all complaints received, which record shall show the name and address of the complainant, the date and character of the complaint, and the adjustment or disposal made thereof.

4.5.3. Disposition of records -- A summary of each complaint showing the nature of the complaint, the results of the investigation, and the disposition of each complaint will be prepared and maintained for a minimum of twenty-four (24) months after the resolution of each complaint.

4.6. Disputed bills -- In the event of a dispute between the customer and the utility respecting any bill, the utility shall make forthwith such investigation as shall be required by the particular case, and report the result thereof to the customer. In the event that the complaint is not adjusted, the utility shall, before service is discontinued, comply with the provisions of Rule 4.8.

#### 4.7. Customer discontinuance of service.

4.7.1. Any customer desiring to have its service discontinued shall give at least three (3) days notice thereof to the utility, unless a longer or shorter period shall be incorporated in any standard or special contract mutually agreed upon. Until the utility shall have such notice, the customer may be held responsible for all service rendered.

4.7.2. If service is disconnected at the request of the customer, the utility may refuse service to such customer, at the same premises within eight (8) months of such disconnection, unless it shall first receive payment of a reconnection charge as provided for in an effective tariff on file with the Commission.

#### 4.8. Utility discontinuance of service.

4.8.1. Definitions -- for the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

4.8.1.a. Delinquent bill -- A bill becomes delinquent if not paid in full, within thirty (30) days of being rendered.

4.8.1.b. Due bill -- A bill is due when rendered.

4.8.1.c. Latest Payment Date -- The last day a customer can make payment on a bill to avoid a late payment penalty.

4.8.1.d. Payment -- Payment is made by cash, check, electronic transfer, money order, voucher from Department of Health and Human Resources or from assistance agencies or faith

organizations, or credit and debit cards (if accepted by the utility and any applicable charge paid by the customer).

4.8.1.d.1. A utility has discretion to disregard and return to a customer a personal check or electronic transfer intended as a payment of a delinquent bill if the customer has, within the past three (3) months, presented the utility with a check returned for insufficient funds or invalid account information. If a utility elects to disregard and return a personal check or electronic transfer to a customer, it must, within five (5) days of receiving the personal check or electronic transfer, mail the customer a written notice that the check was refused, state the reason for the refusal, and provide the customer with five (5) days to pay by other means prior to termination.

4.8.1.e. Certified Health Condition or Seasonal Time Period -- For the purposes of this rule, the following circumstances shall be deemed to constitute a condition under which termination of service could be dangerous to the health or safety of a residential customer or a member of the residential customer's household. The existence of a Certified Health Condition or Seasonal Time Period described below in Rule 4.8.1.e.1. or Rule 4.8.1.e.2. increases the utility notice requirements as set forth in Rule 4.8.2.b.2.B., but does not prohibit disconnection except as provided in Rule 4.8.2.b.9.:

4.8.1.e.1. Written certification from a currently licensed physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant that termination of service would be dangerous to the customer or a member of the customer's household for medical reasons (Certified Health Condition). Such certification must be received by the utility within ten (10) days after the customer informs the utility of those reasons, and must be renewed every thirty (30) days, starting from the date the certification is sent to the utility. If a licensed physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant states to a reasonable degree of medical certainty that the condition is permanent, then certification need not be renewed.

4.8.1.e.2. The time period from the first day of November through the last day of March (Seasonal Time Period).

4.8.1.f. Personal contact -- Unless specifically provided otherwise in these rules, personal contact as referenced in Rule 4.8.1. may be made by:

4.8.1.f.1. A face-to-face meeting initiated by the utility or by the customer (Actual Personal Contact);

4.8.1.f.2. A telephone call initiated by either the utility or the customer in which a live conversation occurs between the utility and an adult member of the household and that alerts the customer to possible service disconnection and provides a toll free call back number or call back number local for the customer's service address (Actual Telephone Contact);

4.8.1.f.3. A telephone call that reaches a voice-mail or answering device and that alerts the customer to possible service disconnection and provides a toll free call back number or call back number local to the customer's service address. If an automated call is answered by a live person, the call must provide a means for the customer to speak with a customer service representative during the automated call, such as by pressing a button or speaking a demand. (Automated Telephone Contact); or

4.8.1.f.4. An electronic message if the customer provided an email address, cell phone number or text messaging capability, or other means of electronic communication and indicated a preference for this category of contact. The electronic message must alert the customer to possible service disconnection and provides a toll free call back number or call back number local for the customer's service address (Electronic Communication Contact). An Electronic Communication Contact

will be deemed successful unless the utility receives notice, or the utility's systems show, that the Electronic Communication Contact was not received by the customer.

4.8.1.g. Any of the four methods above shall be deemed a successful personal contact attempt. An Actual Telephone Contact, an Automated Telephone Contact, or an Electronic Communication Contact may be used as an after-hours personal contact attempt.

#### 4.8.2. Grounds for discontinuance and procedure to be followed.

4.8.2.a. A utility may terminate service without notice when, absent such termination, a potentially dangerous condition with respect to the facilities of the utility or of the customer (Dangerous Facilities Condition) exists that could be hazardous to life or property. If a utility terminates service without notice: (i) it must keep a record of the potentially Dangerous Facilities Condition causing the termination and (ii) it should make a reasonable effort to notify the customer prior to termination and shall inform the customer of the steps that must be taken to have service restored.

4.8.2.b. A utility may, after giving written notice and complying with personal contact requirements, discontinue service to any customer for non-payment of bills where any bill is delinquent, or for fraud, or violation of its rules on file with the Commission or failure to provide access to utility property located on the customers premises, subject to the following conditions:

4.8.2.b.1. The written notice must comply with P.S.C. W.Va. Form No. 14-E and shall be sent first class mail, address correction requested, postmarked at least ten (10) days prior to the scheduled termination. A notice of discontinuance may not be mailed prior to the date the bill becomes delinquent.

#### 4.8.2.b.2. Personal Contact Notice.

4.8.2.b.2.A. No Certified Health Condition or outside Seasonal Time Period. In addition to written notice, if a Certified Health Condition does not exist or if the actual termination date falls outside of the Seasonal Time Period defined in Rule 4.8.1.e., the utility is required to make two attempts at personal contact as defined in Rule 4.8.1.f., unless it can be reasonably established that the premises are not permanently inhabited. The attempts must be made on two separate business days, with the last attempt occurring at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled service termination. For any category of telephone contact, a call must be placed no earlier than 8 a.m. and no later than 9 p.m. and one of the telephone attempts must be made after 6 p.m.

4.8.2.b.2.B. Certified Health Condition or within Seasonal Time Period. In addition to written notice, if a Certified Health Condition exists or if the termination date falls within the Seasonal Time Period as defined in Rule 4.8.1.e., the utility is required to make three attempts at personal contact as defined in Rule 4.8.1.f., unless it is reasonably established that the premises are not permanently inhabited. The attempts must be made on three separate business days, with the last attempt occurring at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled service termination and in the case of any category of telephone contact, a call must be placed no earlier than 8 a.m. and no later than 9 p.m. and one of the telephone attempts must be made after 6 p.m. In addition, at least one of the attempts must be an on-site visit at the service location, unless the customer has threatened the safety of utility personnel as described in Rule 4.8.2.b.14.A.1. through 3. If one of the attempts is an on-site visit and the on-site visit fails to accomplish Actual Personal Contact, then the utility representative shall leave an appropriate written notice with relevant information on termination. If one of the first two attempts is successful, no subsequent attempt(s) is required. If all three attempts at personal contact are unsuccessful, the utility shall file a verified certification in compliance with Rule 4.8.2.b.14.

4.8.2.b.3. The written notice shall become void if the utility has not discontinued service within thirty (30) days of the date indicated on the notice for termination. The thirty (30) day termination notice period shall be tolled, however, during the time that a customer meeting and utility decision are pending under Rule 4.8.2.b.5., or the time that a customer's dispute, informal complaint, formal complaint or request for assistance is pending with the Commission. If the dispute is not successfully resolved informally, the thirty-day period will resume on the seventh day following issuance of the utility's decision referenced in Rule 4.8.2.b.5., or the date the Commission closes the request for assistance or issues a final order in a formal complaint.

4.8.2.b.4. If a customer fails to respond to a termination notice and the utility terminates service, the utility is not required to reconnect that customer unless the customer (i) pays up-front a minimum of one-half of the total delinquency or other amount ordered by the Commission, (ii) pays the deposit as provided in the utility tariff, and (iii) enters into a deferred payment agreement under which the remaining balance of the unpaid bills, plus a two (2) percent service fee on the remaining balance, is paid over six months. In addition, the customer must either pay the reconnection fee provided in the utility tariff or in Rule 4.8.3., or, at the customer's election, the utility will incorporate the applicable reconnection fee into the amount to be paid pursuant to the deferred payment agreement.

4.8.2.b.5. If, prior to termination of service, the customer contacts the utility or the utility makes Actual Personal Contact or Actual Telephone Contact with the customer, the utility must inform the customer that if the customer (i) disputes any portion of a bill, (ii) is being charged for service not rendered, (iii) believes that any information resulting in the utility's decision to terminate is erroneous, or (iv) in the case of a residential customer, the customer wishes to negotiate a deferred payment agreement, then the utility will provide an opportunity to the customer for a meeting to present the customer's dispute to a designated employee, who is empowered to resolve the dispute and/or negotiate a deferred payment agreement. The customer shall have the option of an in-person meeting with the designated employee, which shall take place at the business office nearest to the customer's residence or place of work, or a meeting by telephone conference. The utility shall provide the customer with written notice of its decision and the written notice shall advise the customer that the customer may object to the utility decision by requesting assistance from, or filing a formal complaint with, the Commission. Formal complaints are processed pursuant to the Commission Rules of Practice and Procedure, 150 C.S.R. 1.

4.8.2.b.5.A. The utility may not terminate service while any of the following is pending: (i) a customer/utility meeting described in Rule 4.8.2.b.5., (ii) a written utility decision following a customer/utility meeting, and during the seven (7) days after issuance of the utility decision, (iii) a request for assistance to the Public Service Commission, and during the seven (7) days after the Commission closes a request for assistance, or (iv) a formal complaint before the Commission and for seven (7) days after issuance of a final order unless the Commission orders otherwise. During the pendency of negotiations with the utility or any process before the Commission, the customer must pay the current bill for service rendered after the utility mailed the P.S.C. W.Va. Form No. 14-E, to avoid termination. If the customer is negotiating a disputed bill, the customer must pay the amount not in dispute plus bills for current service.

#### 4.8.2.b.6. Deferred Payment Agreement.

4.8.2.b.6.A. If a residential customer wishes to negotiate a deferred payment agreement, the designated employee shall offer the customer a standard deferred payment agreement.

4.8.2.b.6.B. A standard deferred payment agreement will include a service fee equal to two percent (2%) of the delinquency and a pay-off amount consisting of the delinquency balance and the service fee, in twelve monthly payments. For example, a delinquency balance of \$1,176.47, would be assessed a service fee of two percent or \$23.53, for a total pay-off amount of \$1,200, resulting in twelve

monthly payments of \$100 in addition to current bills. If a residential customer desires a payment period that is shorter than twelve (12) months, the utility shall accept the shorter term. A utility may elect to use a standard deferred payment agreement that does not include a two percent (2%) service fee provided it offers the same no-service-fee plan to all residential customers in a tariff provision.

4.8.2.b.6.C. If a residential customer believes that the customer cannot afford the monthly payments required under a standard deferred payment agreement, then the utility and the customer may negotiate a non-standard deferred payment agreement. In negotiating the non-standard deferred payment agreement, the parties will take into consideration factors including, but not limited to: amount of the bill; ability of the customer to pay; payment history; length of time that the debt has been outstanding; reasons why the debt has been outstanding; and any other relevant factors.

4.8.2.b.6.D. Every deferred payment agreement with a residential customer shall include language stating that the utility has informed the customer of the right to request assistance or file a formal complaint with the Commission regarding the reasonableness of the proposed payments.

4.8.2.b.6.E. A residential customer, who requests to negotiate a non-standard deferred payment agreement because of the customer's financial circumstances, may request assistance or file a formal complaint if the utility does not agree to the terms for the non-standard deferred payment agreement.

4.8.2.b.6.F. If negotiations for a non-standard deferred payment agreement with the utility or pursuant to a request for assistance fail, then the customer shall have seven (7) days from the date that negotiations end to elect to enter into a standard deferred payment agreement. If the customer does not elect the standard deferred payment agreement before the expiration of the seven (7) days, then the utility may terminate service without further notice.

4.8.2.b.6.G. After a deferred payment agreement has been established, if the customer's financial condition significantly changes and the existing deferred payment agreement works a hardship, the utility shall renegotiate the deferred payment agreement. During the renegotiation period, the customer must timely pay the current bill and make some payment on the arrearage. The utility shall not be required to renegotiate a deferred payment agreement due to a significant change in financial circumstances more than once.

4.8.2.b.6.H. If a customer fails to make a payment required by a deferred payment agreement, the utility may terminate service only after it has mailed written notice to the customer by first class mail, postmarked at least five (5) calendar days, excluding postal holidays, prior to termination; provided, that at the option of the utility, either Actual Personal Contact, Actual Telephone Contact, Automated Telephone Contact or Electronic Communications Contact may be substituted for contact by first class mail. If the customer makes the delinquent payment before the end of the fifth calendar day following any notice listed above, service shall not be terminated.

4.8.2.b.6.I. A utility that terminates a customer for failure to comply with a deferred payment agreement is not required to reconnect that customer unless the customer (i) pays up-front a minimum of one-half of the total delinquency or other amount ordered by the Commission, (ii) pays the deposit as provided in the utility tariff, and (iii) enters into a new deferred payment agreement under which the remaining balance of the prior deferred payment agreement will be paid over six (6) months. In addition, the customer must either pay the reconnection fee provided in the utility tariff or in Rule 4.8.3., or, at the customer's election, the utility will incorporate the applicable reconnection fee into the amount to be paid pursuant to the deferred payment agreement. The utility may charge an additional one (1) percent service fee on the balance being deferred by the new deferred payment agreement. If a customer's electric service has been terminated two (2) times in a twelve (12)-month period for failure to

comply with a deferred payment agreement the utility has no obligation to offer a deferred payment agreement to that customer until the delinquency has been paid in full.

4.8.2.b.7. If a customer fails to make a payment as ordered by the Commission in an interim relief order, the utility may terminate service only after it has mailed written notice to the customer by first class mail, postmarked at least five (5) calendar days, excluding postal holidays, prior to termination; provided, that at the option of the utility, Actual Personal Contact, Actual Telephone Contact, Automated Telephone Contact or Electronic Communications Contact may be substituted for contact by first class mail. If the customer makes the delinquent payment before the end of the fifth calendar day following any notice listed above, service shall not be terminated.

4.8.2.b.8. If a residential customer, or the customer's agent, has requested that the utility contact a relative or responsible third party prior to any termination or other material action on the account, the utility shall provide all written notices regarding termination to both the customer and the designated relative or responsible third party. The utility shall provide the required personal contact notice to the designated relative or responsible third party. The utility may, but is not required to, provide personal contact notice to the customer.

4.8.2.b.9. Service shall not be discontinued on a day:

4.8.2.b.9.A. on which the utility or its designated agent is unable to accept payment and to negotiate a deferred payment agreement;

4.8.2.b.9.B. preceding a day on which the utility or its designated agent is unable to accept payment and to negotiate a deferred payment agreement;

4.8.2.b.9.C. that the National Weather Service predicts the temperature to be thirty-two (32) degrees or colder at or near the customer's service location.

4.8.2.b.9.D. that is a Friday, Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.

4.8.2.b.10. Service shall not be discontinued earlier than 8:00 a.m. or later than 4:00 p.m.

4.8.2.b.11. Service shall be reinstated as soon as possible and no more than eight (8) hours after receipt of payment, unless the customer has elected a later reconnection time to avoid a higher reconnection fee.

4.8.2.b.12. The utility may, but is not required to accept payment at the customers premises in lieu of discontinuing service. The utility must suspend the disconnection process if the customer shows proof of payment. If the utility suspends disconnection because the customer shows proof of payment and that payment is later dishonored by the customer's bank, the utility may resume the disconnection process only after it has mailed written notice to the customer by first class mail, postmarked at least five (5) calendar days, excluding postal holidays, prior to termination; provided, that at the option of the utility, either Actual Personal Contact, Actual Telephone Contact, Automated Telephone Contact or Electronic Communications Contact may be substituted for contact by first class mail. If the customer makes the required payment before the end of the fifth calendar day following any notice listed above, service shall not be terminated.

4.8.2.b.13. If the customer of record responsible for payment of a utility bill is: (i) a landlord of a master metered apartment building, motel, hotel, or other multiple unit dwelling, or (ii) a third party who is a non-resident of the single service location, then written notice of termination, using

Form 14-ME, shall be posted at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled termination. The notice for a master metered multiple unit dwelling shall be placed in a conspicuous common area at a location readily available for public inspection. Whenever possible, copies shall also be posted on the main doors of each dwelling in the facility. The notice for single unit dwellings occupied by third parties shall be placed on the main door of the dwelling.

4.8.2.b.14. If after making three (3) attempts at personal contact with a residential customer in conformance with Rule 4.8.2.b.2.B., the utility is unable to make Actual Personal Contact, Actual Telephone Contact, Automated Telephone Contact or Electronic Communications Contact, the utility is required to file a verified certification with the Commission within five (5) business days of termination of utility service:

4.8.2.b.14.A. certifying the utility attempted to make personal contact as required by these Rules, including making a premises visit, or if no premises visit is made, certifying that the customer or member of the household:

4.8.2.b.14.A.1. has been verbally or physically aggressive or abusive to employees;

4.8.2.b.14.A.2. has threatened employees with vicious animals, or

4.8.2.b.14.A.3. has brandished or made reference to weapons;

4.8.2.b.14.B. indicating whether a Certified Health Condition or Seasonal Time Period gave rise to the requirement to make three attempts at personal contact;

4.8.2.b.14.C. certifying the date utility service was terminated.

4.8.2.b.14.D. certifying that the termination was in compliance with these Rules, including Rule 4.8.2.b.9.

4.8.2.b.15. A bill which has been found to be contractually uncollectible by a court of competent jurisdiction or could reasonably be found to be uncollectible by reason of the statute of limitations shall not be used by a utility to deny or discontinue service.

4.8.3. Charge for reconnection -- Whenever utility service is terminated pursuant to Rule 4.8.2. above, the utility may make a charge of five dollars (\$5.00) for reconnection of service, unless otherwise provided in an effective tariff on file with the Commission. If the customer and the utility enter into a deferred payment agreement, the customer must pay the reconnection fee provided in the utility tariff, the five dollars (\$5.00), or, at the customer's election, the utility will incorporate the applicable reconnection fee into the amount to be paid pursuant to the deferred payment agreement.

4.8.4. The utility shall not refuse, deny, or discontinue service to an applicant or present customer due to a delinquency in payment for service by a previous occupant of the premises to be served unless such applicant or present customer and such previous occupant are members of the same household and were members of the same household at the time the delinquent bill was incurred.

4.8.5. The Commission may waive the application of any provision of this rule if it is demonstrated that the operation of any such provision will result in an undue hardship to the utility or the customer. This provision is to be invoked only in exceptional cases and shall not be used to attempt to gain a general waiver of the application of the entire rule by either the utility company or the customer.

#### 4.9. Refusal to serve applicant.

4.9.1. Non-compliance with rules and regulations -- Any utility may decline to serve an applicant until he has complied with the State and Municipal regulations governing electric service and the approved rules and regulations of the utility.

4.9.2. Applicants facilities inadequate -- The utility may decline to serve an applicant if, in its judgment, the applicants installation of wiring or electrical energy consuming equipment is regarded as hazardous or of such character that satisfactory service cannot be given; however, in no event shall the utility be under any obligation to inspect the wiring or appliances of the customer.

4.9.3. Applicants recourse -- In the event that the utility shall refuse to serve an applicant under the provisions of this rule, or any other rule incorporated herein, the utility must inform the applicant of the basis of its refusal, and that the applicant may appeal to the Commission for decision.

4.10. Change in character of service -- Prior to making any substantial change in the character of service furnished to any customer, which would affect the efficiency of operation, adjustment, or speed of the equipment or appliances of any customer, the utility shall notify any customer who may be affected. No change in the character of service being rendered may be made, on account of which an expense may be incurred by an existing customer, unless an agreement is secured from such customer and the customer has been given an explanation or documentation of how the costs may be incurred and allotted.

#### 4.11. Access to property.

4.11.1. The utility shall at all reasonable times have access to meters, service connections and other property owned by it on customers premises, for the purpose of maintenance and operation. Neglect or refusal on the part of customers to provide the utility reasonable access to its meters, service connections, and other property for the above purposes shall be deemed to be sufficient cause for discontinuance of service on the part of the utility.

4.11.2. Identification of employees -- Every employee, whose duties regularly require him to enter the homes of customers shall wear a distinguishing uniform or insignia, and shall carry on his person an identification card, which will identify him as an employee of the utility. The identification card shall contain a photograph of the employee and the telephone number of the utility as well as other pertinent information necessary to identify the employee. All other employees, whose duties require occasional entry into the homes or premises of customers shall carry an identification card containing the information herein required.

#### 4.12. Service interruptions.

4.12.1. Record -- Each utility shall keep a record of Sustained Interruptions of service. These records shall include: the date and time of the interruption, the duration of the interruption, the number of customers interrupted, the substation identifier, and the line or feeder identifier. Records of Major Events shall also be maintained. Utilities shall maintain such records for a minimum of five years.

4.12.2. Notice required -- Insofar as is practical, every customer affected shall be notified in advance of any planned work which will result in interruption of service expected to last two (2) hours or longer, but such notice shall not be required in case of interruption due to emergencies, accidents, acts of God, public enemies, or strikes, which are beyond the control of the utility.



4.13. Sale of electric energy -- No utility shall sell electric energy to any customer except at the rates shown in the tariff or contract of the company filed with the Commission for the class of service furnished.

4.14. Resale of electric energy -- Electric energy shall not be furnished by a public utility to any customer for resale, unless the customer is engaged in the business of distributing electric energy as a public utility.

4.15. Residential conservation service program.

4.15.1. A public utility subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission and to which Part 1, Title II of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Pub. L. 95-619, 92 Stat. 3206 et seq.), as amended by the Energy Security Act (Pub. L. 96-294, 94 Stat. 611 et seq.) (hereinafter NECPA), if applicable may recover reasonable costs associated with the implementation of the utility program under NECPA in the following manner:

4.15.1.a. All amounts expended by a public utility for providing information under subsection (a), Section 215 of NECPA are to be treated as a current expense of providing utility service and charged to all ratepayers of such utility in the same manner as current operating expenses of providing utility service.

4.15.1.b. All amounts expended by a public utility to carry out subsection (b), Section 215 of NECPA, by conducting or causing to be conducted a Class A Energy audit, for a particular residential customer may be recovered directly from the residential customer for whom the activities are performed: Provided, That the amount recovered from said residential customer for whom the Class A Energy audit described in subsection (b) is performed shall not exceed a total of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per dwelling unit or the actual cost of such activities, whichever is less.

4.15.1.c. All amounts expended by a public utility to carry out subsection (b), Section 215 of NECPA, including a Class B Energy audit, which are not recovered directly from the residential customer for whom a Class B Energy audit or the activities described in said subsection (b) are performed, and all administrative and general costs incurred by a public utility in carrying out a utility program under NECPA, including Class B Energy audits, may be recovered by the utility as a current expense of providing utility service and charged to all ratepayers of such utility in the same manner as current operating expenses of providing utility service.

4.15.1.d. All amounts expended by a public utility for labor and materials for the purchase or installation of any residential energy conservation measure under Section 215 of NECPA shall be recovered from the residential customer for whom such purchase or installation is performed.

4.16. Reduced rates for low income residential customers.

4.16.1. Tariff filings.

4.16.1.a. Within fifteen (15) days of the adoption of this rule, every public utility, other than a municipality or cooperative electric utility, which provides electric service to residential customers within the State of West Virginia subject to regulation by the Commission shall submit new tariff sheets, or an amendment or rider to its existing tariff sheets, to the Commission for its approval. Each utility's new tariff sheets, or amendments or rider to existing tariff sheets, shall contain a new Special Reduced Rate Residential Service rate schedule ("SRRRS rate schedule"), or Special Reduced Rate Residential Service amendment or rider ("SRRRS amendment or rider"), applicable to electric service provided during the billing months of December, January, February, March, and April to residential customers who

qualify for special reduced rates under the provisions of W. Va. Code §24-2A-1: Provided, however, That a public utility shall not be required to file new tariff sheets under this rule if the utility has submitted new tariff sheets, or an amendment or rider to its existing tariff sheets since April 4, 1984, which contain new Special Reduced Rate Residential Service rate applicable to the billing months of December, January, February, March and April, and said tariffs have been approved by the Commission and are consistent with provisions of this rule.

4.16.1.b. The rate(s) charged for service under each SRRRS rate schedule, or amendment or rider, of a utility shall be twenty percent (20%) less than the rate(s) charged for the same service under that utility's standard residential rates. This twenty percent (20%) discount shall apply to customer charges, minimum charges, usage charges, and any charges based on usage during the specified billing month(s) for which customers are eligible to receive the special reduced rates. If a customer is eligible to receive service under an SRRRS rate schedule and the customer is paying bills in accordance with the utility's budget payment plan, the customer shall be credited during any billing month for which the customer is eligible for the special reduced rates with the twenty percent (20%) discount based on the customer's actual usage during that billing month, regardless of the amount of the customer's budget payment plan bill.

4.16.1.c. The terms and conditions of service under each SRRRS rate schedule, or amendment or rider, offered by a utility shall comply with all relevant requirements and conditions set forth in W. Va. Code §24-2A-1, insofar as such requirements and conditions are applicable, and shall conform in all other respects to the terms and conditions under the utility's standard residential rate schedule.

4.16.1.d. Each utility required to offer special reduced rates under W. Va. Code §24-2A-1 shall maintain tariff sheets, or amendments or riders to existing tariffs, which contain Commission-approved SRRRS rate schedules, amendments or riders. No modification may be made to such tariffs, amendments or riders without prior Commission consent.

4.16.2. Utility's responsibility upon application for special reduced rate -- Each utility offering special reduced rates shall accept applications for service under such rates from:

4.16.2.a. any current customer, and

4.16.2.b. any person who subsequently becomes a customer in his/her own right who makes such application in accordance with rules adopted by the West Virginia Department of Human Services pursuant to W. Va. Code §24-2A-1(b). However, if an SSI, AFDC, AFDC-U or food stamp recipient is living in a household which is served under the name of a person living in that household who is not an SSI, AFDC, AFDC-U or food stamp recipient, that service may not be changed subsequent to March 12, 1983, to the name of the SSI, AFDC, AFDC-U or food stamp recipient in order to qualify for service under the special reduced rates: Provided, That nothing in this section shall cause a utility to deny extension of special reduced rates to any customer on the basis that the customer is not a recipient of aid under any eligible program when said customer is:

4.16.2.b.1. A member of the support group or payment group receiving aid under AFDC or AFDC-U, as determined by the Department of Human Services; or

4.16.2.b.2. A member of the support group or payment group receiving food stamps, as determined by the Department of Human Services, and is over sixty (60) years of age; or

4.16.2.b.3. The spouse of a person who is over sixty (60) years of age and a recipient of food stamps; or

4.16.2.b.4. The spouse of a person who receives Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or

4.16.2.b.5. Otherwise determined to be eligible to receive such special reduced rates.

4.16.2.c. For the purpose of applying special reduced rates under W. Va. Code §§ 24-2A-1, et seq., a person shall be determined to be a customer of a utility if the person is a member of a household receiving electric service and such service is provided in that persons name. However, if the person in whose name electric service is provided is verified to no longer be a member of the household for reasons which include death or divorce, the customer shall be determined to be any person residing in the household receiving electric service who could be held to be legally accountable or is considered by the utility to be responsible for all or a portion of the utility bill. Verification that the person in whose name service is provided is no longer a member of the household shall be provided by presentation of a death certificate, divorce papers or other reliable documentation or by verification from the Department of Human Services.

4.16.2.d. Each utility offering special reduced rates shall maintain documentation regarding the resolution of individual applications for special reduced rates. The information contained in said records shall include names, addresses or other information which adequately identifies the applicant, the date on which the individual application was tendered to the utility, and the utility's determination with respect to the application.

4.16.2.e. After any period (including a period during which special reduced rates are not in effect) during which a customer does not receive service under an SRRRS rate schedule, or amendment or rider, that customer must reapply in order to receive service under such a rate schedule, or amendment or rider.

4.16.3. Provision of service under special reduced rate.

4.16.3.a. In determining whether an applicant is eligible to receive special reduced rates, a utility is entitled to rely on the information which is provided to it directly or indirectly by the West Virginia Department of Human Services.

4.16.3.b. Each utility offering special reduced rates shall use due diligence to reflect charges thereunder on the bills it renders to customers entitled to service under such rates. However, no utility shall be required to alter the timing of its meter-reading or billing schedules, but may make adjustment to subsequent bills to correct billing errors or to reflect the effects of a customer beginning, continuing, or ceasing to be entitled to receive service under the special reduced rates.

4.16.4. Certification of deficiency -- Once a year, beginning in the year 1984, each utility offering special reduced rates may make application to the Commission for a determination and certification of the revenue deficiency which it has experienced as a result of offering service under the special reduced rates instead of under the utility's standard residential rates. Each such application should contain sufficient information to enable the Commission to determine the revenue deficiency experienced by the utility making the application. This information shall include a comprehensive monthly report of the utility's disposition of the applications received and the resulting revenue deficiency for each month by completion of attached PSC WVA Form 214.6A and a summary report for the entire certification period by completion of attached PSC WVA Form 214.6. All information submitted for determination and certification of a utility's revenue deficiency shall be verified by the utility to be true and accurate to the best of its knowledge and information. Each determination and certification of a revenue deficiency shall be issued in the form of a final order.

4.16.5. Notice to customers.

4.16.5.a. It shall be the responsibility of the utilities to adopt policies for providing notice to their customers of the availability of and advantages of the discount program.

4.16.5.b. The utilities shall be required to provide notice to their customers at least once each fall prior to the winter heating season, concerning the availability of the discount program.

4.16.5.c. The notice shall state in bold face type that the customer must reapply each year to obtain the discount program benefit.

4.17. Notice to landowners of right-of-way clearing activity.

4.17.1. Authority -- The provisions of Rule 4.17. are promulgated under the authority and requirements of W. Va. Code §61-3-48. These provisions do not apply to the aerial application of herbicides.

4.17.2. Definitions -- As used in Rule 4.17., the term:

4.17.2.a. "Written permission" means the permission of a landowner to a public utility to perform right-of-way clearing or maintenance pursuant to a contract with the landowner or his or her predecessor in title, such as an easement, franchise, permit, or by other operation of law.

4.17.2.b. "Right-of-way clearing or maintenance" means to cut down, trim, and/or otherwise control, or to cause to be cut down, trimmed, and otherwise controlled trees and other vegetation.

4.17.2.c. "Routine" means planned or scheduled in the normal course of operation.

4.17.2.d. "Sudden emergency" means a condition endangering persons or property of a landowner, an occupant of land, a public utility or the general public, as well as a condition endangering the provision of utility service.

4.17.2.e. "Reasonable notice" means:

4.17.2.e.1. In the case of routine right-of-way clearing or maintenance, personal contact with the owner of the property on which such clearing or maintenance is to be performed: Provided, That should such personal contact not be possible due to lack of structures for habitation on the property or unavailability, those properties shall be included in a Class I legal advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county to be affected by the clearing or maintenance; or

4.17.2.e.2. In the case of right-of-way clearing or maintenance resulting from a sudden emergency, the utility shall issue a news release. After the sudden emergency is over and the necessary clearing is complete, the utility shall publish the notice regarding the properties in a Class I legal advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the property is located.

4.17.2.f. "Personal contact" means, at least seven (7) business days prior to the scheduled-clearing or maintenance, an attempt will be made to contact the property owner or tenant by telephone or in person. Should the attempt be unsuccessful, a door hanger or similar type of written notice will be left at the residence which contains the information detailed in Rule 4.17.3. A second personal contact attempt will be made prior to the start of work. Should contact made be with a tenant, the utility shall

either actually contact the owner before beginning work or publish the notice regarding the property as discussed in Rule 4.17.2.e.1.

4.17.3. Notice in case of written permission -- If an employee, agent or contractor of a public utility has written permission to perform right-of-way clearing or maintenance, the employee, agent or contractor shall provide the landowner with reasonable notice which shall include:

4.17.3.a. A description of the area(s) in which the right-of-way clearing or maintenance is performed;

4.17.3.b. An approximate schedule of work;

4.17.3.c. A description of the type(s) of work to be performed, including but not limited to tree trimming, tree removal, brush cutting, herbicide application, growth regulation, slash disposition;

4.17.3.d. A general description of clearances required or rights-of-way widths to be maintained; and

4.17.3.e. The name and telephone number of a contact person at the utility.

4.18. Registry of electric customers on life support, notification prior to scheduled outages, and priority of service restoration.

4.18.1. Each utility shall establish and maintain a registry of persons within their service areas that are dependent upon life support systems which require electric service to function.

4.18.2. The registry will be updated by the utility at least every six months.

4.18.3. Each utility shall inform all new customers of the registry and its purpose.

4.18.4. Each utility will provide a reasonable notice of planned power outages to each affected residence or customer on the registry.

4.18.5. To the extent practical given the scope and nature of a power outage, each utility shall organize service restoration to give priority to customers listed on the registry.

4.18.6. For purposes of this rule, the term "life support system" means a kidney dialysis machine, mechanical ventilation device or other medical device, the use of which is prescribed by a licensed physician and upon the request of the patient, is certified by the physician in writing to the electric utility as necessary to sustain critical body functions and without which a person is in imminent risk of death.

### **§150-3-5. Engineering Requirements.**

#### **5.1. Standard practice.**

5.1.1. National Electrical Code -- Insofar as the National Electrical Code, as approved by American National Standards Institute, defines and establishes Standard Practice, it is the purpose of the Commission to be guided by the current edition of that Code, except those changes that may be noted in the current Rules of this Commission from time to time.

5.1.2. National Electrical Safety Code -- For practice not covered by the National Electrical Code the Commission will take as a guide the current edition of the National Electrical Safety Code, American

National Standards Institute Publication (ANSI-C2), issued by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

5.1.3. Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers' Guide for Electric Power Distribution Reliability Indices (IEEE 1366) -- Insofar as the most recently published, current IEEE 1366 defines and establishes reliability guidelines, the Commission will be guided by the current edition of the IEEE 1366, except for those changes that may be noted in the current rules of this Commission from time to time.

5.1.4. Utility plant -- The entire plant of any electric utility shall be constructed, installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with accepted standard practice as defined in this rule, especially the following:

- 5.1.4.a. Buildings and other structural facilities.
- 5.1.4.b. The generating plant equipment.
- 5.1.4.c. Transmission lines and equipment.
- 5.1.4.d. Substations.
- 5.1.4.e. Distribution lines and equipment.
- 5.1.4.f. Overhead system, poles, lines, transformers and associated equipment.
- 5.1.4.g. Underground system, manholes, conduit, and cables.
- 5.1.4.h. Street lighting system.
- 5.1.4.i. Service wires and attachments.
- 5.1.4.j. Meters and instruments.

5.2. Adequacy of facilities.

5.2.1. Generating -- The electrical generating capacity of any utility's plant, including that of any equipment reserved for emergency use, peak load or other requirement, supplemented by electric power regularly available from outside sources by transmission line connections must be sufficiently large to meet all normal, as well as reasonable emergency demands, for service occurring during any or all hours of the day during which the plant is normally in operation.

5.2.2. Distribution -- The transmission system shall be so designed, constructed, maintained and operated as to enable each electric utility to supply its customers at a standard or nominal voltage within the variation limits prescribed in Rule 7.2.

5.3. Interstate operation.

5.3.1. Export -- Where an electric utility transmits energy out of the State, the Company shall accurately meter and record the flow of such energy.

5.3.2. Import -- Where electric energy is imported into the State by a utility a record shall be maintained of that energy taken either from billing records or its own meters.

5.3.3. Exception -- Where small distribution lines cross State boundaries the interstate energy may be estimated, based upon adjusted customer meter readings.

5.4. Pole identification.

5.4.1. General -- Each utility owning poles, posts, or other structures supporting wires shall, except as provided in Rule 5.4.4, mark every structure with:

5.4.1.a. The initials or abbreviation of its name, corporate symbol or other distinguishing mark by which the owner of every such structure may be readily determined.

5.4.1.b. In case of lines operated at voltage above 15,000 volts, the number by which the location of each structure may be described.

5.4.1.c. The requirements herein shall apply to all existing structures and those hereafter erected and to all changes in ownership.

5.4.2. Methods -- Such marks shall be made with paint, stamps, brands, plates or other satisfactory method as the utility may elect to use, and characters of the mark shall be of such size and so spaced and hereafter maintained as to be easily read from the surface of the ground at a distance of six feet from the structure.

5.4.3. Joint use -- In case two or more utilities jointly own or use any such structures, the distinguishing mark of every utility shall be placed thereon.

5.4.4. Private rights-of-way -- In case of structures erected on private rights-of-way, or on public highways, when of a character that the construction may be deemed to be a through line, such marks need be affixed only to structures so located that the identification can be readily observed from the highway; not more than every tenth pole need be so identified.

5.4.5. Filing method -- Each utility shall file with the Commission, in duplicate, a statement showing (i) the initials, abbreviations of name, corporate symbol or distinguishing mark; (ii) the means of marking to be employed; (iii) the method intended to be followed in numbering structures upon through lines.

5.4.6. Pole tags -- Each utility shall in the future mark each such pole, post or other structure used for supporting electrical conductors with "pole tags" or other approved devices which will be used to indicate the location of said pole, post or other structure.

5.5. Extensions of lines.

5.5.1. Urban extensions -- All utilities shall build at their own expense along public streets, alleys, highways or companys rights-of-way, extensions to distribution lines in urban areas upon at least as favorable terms as they make rural extensions.

5.5.2. Rural extensions -- All rural extensions shall be made in accordance with the utilitys tariff on file with the Commission or the Commissions latest order governing such extension if no such tariff is on file.

5.6. Service connections.

5.6.1. Meter -- No utility shall make any charge for furnishing or installing a watt hour meter or meters, or other devices necessary to the utility to measure the service furnished to the customer.

5.6.2. Service drop -- In all cases the utility shall pay the entire cost of connecting its distribution line by aerial service drop to the customers service outlet.

5.6.2.a. When the distance from the utility's distribution line to the customers service outlet is in excess of 125 feet, or, where the customers outlet for any reason is inaccessible to the utility, the cost of such special construction as may be found necessary shall be borne by the customer.

5.6.2.b. Nothing contained herein shall be construed so as to prohibit a utility from making at its expense, greater extensions to its facilities than set out herein, should its judgment so dictate, provided like extensions are made to other customers under similar conditions.

5.6.3. Transformers -- In no case shall a utility furnishing alternating current charge the customer for transforming apparatus, unless the charge so made is by mutual agreement to cover special conditions of service, by contract, or to furnish a voltage other than the standard secondary distribution voltage established by the utility.

5.6.4. Underground -- Underground service requirements and regulations shall be established by each utility having such class of service facilities and shall be submitted to the Commission for its approval.

5.6.5. Devices and material -- All devices and material furnished by the utility at its own expense shall remain the property of the utility and may be removed by it at any reasonable time after the discontinuance of service or in case of renewal or replacement.

5.6.6. Exceptions -- Nothing in the foregoing rule shall prevent the utility from making such charges as are prescribed for electric service in its filed tariffs, including those for seasonal or temporary service.

5.7. Lighting.

5.7.1. Incandescent.

5.7.1.a. Each utility supplying electricity for incandescent lighting shall inform its customers, on request, of its standard voltage as defined in Rule 7.1, in the particular community in which they live, so that they may be enabled to purchase the most efficient lamp for their particular conditions.

5.7.2. Gaseous Tube.

5.7.2.a. No customer, after the effective date of these rules, shall connect to the lines of the utility any fluorescent lighting, mercury vapor lamps, neon or zeon signs or other lighting or display facility having similar low power factor, unless such fluorescent mercury vapor lamp, neon, zeon, or other lighting equipment with similar load characteristics, shall have been installed by the customer in connection therewith, and such auxiliaries or other means are designed to correct the power factor of such equipment to not less than ninety percent (90%) lagging, except that where the rate schedule, applicable to the customers service, contains suitable power factor provisions, this rule shall not apply.



5.7.1.b. This rule shall apply on all future additions made to old installations that were installed prior to the effective date of these rules and to such prior installations in their entirety in the event of rearrangement, relocation, or replacement thereof.

5.8. General Reliability Provisions.

5.8.1. Internal Procedures -- Each utility shall adopt internal procedures to satisfy the reliability requirements contained herein which shall be submitted to the Commission for review.

5.8.2. Reliability Index Targets.

5.8.2.a. Minimum and optimal targets for SAIFI, CAIDI, SAIDI and, if applicable, MAIFI indices shall be established by the utility for its Service Area, and submitted to the Commission for approval. The utility will make the first filing of these reliability targets one-hundred-twenty days following the initial effective date of Rule 5.8.1. The Commission may approve the targets as filed or modify one or more of the targets. Thereafter, a utility may request that these targets be established by the Commission for the utility's Service Areas. Subsequent changes and/or modifications of these targets shall be filed with the Commission for approval by application of the utility, petition by an interested party, or on the Commission's own motion. Any utility application to modify targets must be filed on or before May 1 of each year.

5.8.2.b. Minimum targets shall be considered as the lowest performance threshold of adequate service.

5.8.2.c. Optimal targets shall be considered as the fully adequate level of service that the utility should strive to achieve and maintain.

5.8.2.d. Interruptions caused by Major Events are not included in the calculation of Reliability Indices.

5.8.3. Failure to Meet Minimum Targets -- Failure to meet minimum targets shall be considered unacceptable. When a Service Area fails to meet one or more of the established minimum targets, the utility shall include in its annual reliability report to the Commission, a description of the problem patterns and trends, a history of the operation and maintenance activities within the Service Area, and the corrective actions the utility is taking to improve reliability to the Service Area in question.

5.8.4. Additional Reporting -- The Commission may require a report on reliability in a Service Area that meets the minimum reliability target levels under circumstances where the Commission determines that a negative trend has developed, prior corrective actions have not improved reliability as expected, or for other reasons.

**§150-3-6. Inspections and Tests.**

6.1. Meter testing facilities and equipment.

6.1.1. Meter test shop -- Each utility furnishing electric service shall provide such laboratory, meter testing shop, instruments and equipment as may be necessary to determine the accuracy of its customers meters, as required by these rules. A utility desiring to have tests made by another utility or agency may, upon application to the Commission, be relieved of the requirement to own and operate testing equipment, upon condition that the proposed arrangements for tests meet with the Commissions approval.

6.1.2. Measurement standards -- All meter measurements standards shall be calibrated in accordance with national measurement standards traceable to the Bureau of Standards, and all standards owned by the utility for meter measurement purposes shall be recalibrated to such national standards not less frequently than annually.

6.2. Meter test records.

6.2.1. Reporting.

6.2.1.a. All "As Found" and "As Left" (where applicable) tests for accuracy shall be recorded so that the average accuracy can be calculated as specified in Rule 6.4.

6.2.1.b. The test records shall be so kept that they may be readily inspected and checked by the Commissions representative.

6.2.2. Meter records.

6.2.2.a. All meters shall be identified by either a utility assigned number or by the use of the manufacturers serial number.

6.2.2.b. Suitable records of each meter shall be kept which will show identifying number, location, type and size.

6.2.3. Reports to Commission -- Each utility shall also make monthly or quarterly reports, in accordance with the requirements of the Commission, on Form E.D. No. 2 or such other form as may be prescribed, of meter tests, number of customers and amount of refunds. These reports must be filed not later than thirty (30) days after the expiration of the period covered by the reports.

6.3. Sealing meters -- All meters tested to comply with these rules shall be sealed by the metering technician performing the work. The seal shall be of a type acceptable to the Commission. Those utilities using a compression type lead seal shall have as a sealing tool a device furnished with dyes which shall bear the initial of the utility. Utilities using a snap tin type seal shall have the seal stamped in a similar manner.

6.4. Accuracy requirements for watthour meters -- Meter Testing Requirements specified in the most current edition of the American National Standard for Electricity Meters (ANSI C12.1) shall apply unless noted.

6.4.1. Installation accuracy.

6.4.1.a. New meter devices shall be 100% tested by either the utility or the manufacturer. If the new metering devices are 100% tested by the manufacturer, then the utility shall sample test those devices in accordance with the ANSI/ASOC Z1.9 (Mil Std 414) Standard.

6.4.1.b. All meters being returned to service, once removed from service, should be tested before being returned to service, unless

6.4.1.b.1. a meter is being transferred from a temporary service to a permanent service at the same premises, or

6.4.1.b.2. the meter is the manufacturer's latest single-phase model- or series-type and,

6.4.1.b.2.A. the meter is not damaged or in need of repair and,

6.4.1.b.2.B. the register can easily be read through the cover and,

6.4.1.b.2.C. the meter's seal is intact and no evidence of tampering is present.

6.4.1.c. All tests provided for in this rule shall be made at the place of permanent location of the meter on the customers premises or in a mobile testing unit or in a suitable meter testing site, including the utility's meter testing shop.

6.4.1.d. No final tests or checking of any customers watt-hour meter, or other device employed to measure in any way the service furnished to a utility's customer, shall be made by other than an employee or agent of the utility who has been qualified by the utility, and certified by the Commission to do such work or a meter manufacturer.

6.4.1.e. The custom sometimes followed in the past of putting a meter in service without adjusting it, if it is found to be less than two percent (2%) in error, is not satisfactory. It is required that meters be adjusted to the highest degree of accuracy commercially practicable before installation. A tolerance of one percent (1%) fast or slow is sufficient for any utility which carefully supervises its meter shop. With such tolerance, meters will start in service as nearly correct as it is practicable to have them. It is possible to set all but a very few old type meters within one-half percent ( $\frac{1}{2}\%$ ) of one hundred percent (100%) percent accuracy, and these older styles can be set within one percent (1%) of one hundred percent (100%) accuracy. It shall be understood that the allowance of this variation from one hundred percent (100%) accuracy does not mean that the meter be set in error by this amount; the tolerance allows only for the unavoidable irregularity of the work on a commercial scale, and the average of the errors should be practically zero, substantially as many being slightly slow as are slightly fast. Polyphase meters shall be so adjusted at full rated test current and fifty percent (50%) lagging power factor within a tolerance of two percent (2%) fast or slow when tests are made in laboratory.

6.4.2. Load definition -- Light load shall be approximately five (5) to ten (10%) percent of rated test current. Heavy load shall be not less than sixty-five percent (65%) nor more than one hundred ten percent (110%) of rated test current. When, however, operating conditions are such that the greater portion of the consumption is recorded at a point possible of determination, the test for heavy load should be at that load level.

#### 6.4.3. Meter test loads.

6.4.3.a. Meters, upon customers complaint or request, should be tested at two (2) points, namely, light load or approximately ten percent (10%) of rated test current, and at heavy load or from sixty-five percent (65%) to one hundred ten percent (110%) of the rated test current of the meter.

6.4.3.b. The final average accuracy of tests shall be determined as equal to the weighted average of the percentage registration at light load (LL) and at full load (FL), giving the full load registration a weight of four. Thus, average (or weighted) percentage accuracy =  $(4FL + 1LL) \div 5$ .

6.4.3.c. For meters tested by a manual test method, at least two (2) tests shall be made at each load, but should they fail to agree within one percent (1%), additional tests shall be made until consistent results are obtained which do not vary one from another by more than one percent (1%).

6.4.3.d. A watt-hour meter shall be considered as creeping when, with potential coils energized, but with the load side disconnected, the disc makes one complete revolution in five (5) minutes or less.

#### 6.4.4. Test - how made.

6.4.4.a. All tests to determine the accuracy of registration of any watthour meter shall be made with a suitable portable watthour meter standard or with other proper instruments.

6.4.4.b. The recommended method of testing service type meters is by the use of a suitable portable watthour meter standard. In making such tests the following general method is recommended.

6.4.4.c. The number of disc revolutions used to determine the accuracy of a watthour meter in service shall depend on the test point being determined. In order to eliminate the personal errors inherent in the manual starting and stopping of the reference meter or observing indicating instruments, the time shall not be less than that required to make ten (10) revolutions at the full load point of the moving element of the meter being tested. When suitable devices are employed to automatically start and stop the reference meters in such a manner as to eliminate personal errors, the above number of revolutions may be reduced.

6.4.4.d. Attention is here drawn to the method of determining the error in registration of past consumption as set out in Rule 4.4. That is, the error is, the registration of past consumption divided by the percent accuracy and not registration multiplied by the percent error.

6.5. Accuracy requirement for demand meters -- Demand meters must be adjusted to meet the following accuracy requirements on installation and after periodic or any other test.

6.5.1. Curve drawing instruments -- Electrical element error shall not exceed two percent (2%) of full scale deflection and timing element (rate) shall be 0.25 percent (.25%).

6.5.2. Integrated-demand meters -- Electrical element shall be the tolerance specified in Rule 6.4, watthour meters. Where the timing element serves only to measure the demand interval, it should be adjusted if its rate is more than plus or minus two percent (2%) in error. Where the timing element serves also to keep a record of the time of day at which the demand occurs, it should be adjusted if its average rate is more than plus or minus 0.25 percent (.25%) in error.

6.5.3. Lagged-demand meters -- Electromagnetic type meters shall meet two percent (2%) of full-scale deflection. Thermal type meters shall meet four percent (4%) of full-scale deflection.

#### 6.6. Periodic test.

6.6.1. Watthour meters -- All watthour meters installed by the utility for the determination of customers use of electrical energy shall be tested to insure continued reliability and commercial accuracy of the entire meter system in a manner acceptable to the Commission. Two methods designated A and B are recognized by the Commission for the purpose of scheduling watthour meters for periodic testing. See ANSI C12.1-1995, Appendix D, or the most current edition of the applicable ANSI standard.

6.6.1.a. Method A -- A sampling procedure acceptable to the Commission may be used in the selection of single phase meters for test each year and other types of meters may be sampled in lieu of periodic testing after the utility submits a sampling plan for non-single phase meters and approval is granted. The meters in a statistical sampling plan based on ANSI/ASOC Z1.9 (MIL std 414) shall be grouped into homogeneous lots, such as by manufacturer and type. Each lot shall contain meters manufactured within a consecutive time period and such lots are subject to review and approval as part of the submitted sampling procedure.

6.6.1.b. Method B -- The electric utility may test its watthour meters according to ANSI C12.1-1995, Appendix D, or the most current edition of the applicable ANSI standard.

6.6.2. Demand meters. -- Periodic tests should be made with sufficient frequency to insure continued reliability and commercial accuracy of the demand meter as a whole. The proper periodic test interval will depend upon the inherent reliability of the associated watthour meter.

6.6.2.a. Class 1. Curve drawing meters, except thermal: one (1) year.

6.6.2.b. Class 2. Thermal type meters, both curve drawing and indicating: same as schedule for associated watthour meters.

6.6.2.c. Class 3. Integrated demand meters, and lagged demand meters: same as schedule for associated watthour meters.

6.6.3. Meters with instrument transformers -- Where instrument transformers are used, the rated capacity of the meter is considered to be that of the complete metering installation and is determined by taking into consideration the ratio of the instrument transformers.

#### 6.7. Complaint test.

6.7.1. Procedure -- Upon formal written application to the Public Service Commission by a customer, a test supervised by a qualified representative of the Commission, shall be made upon the customers meter. The utility owning the meter shall be notified that such a test is to be made and shall have a representative present to perform the test at the direction of the Commissions engineer. A report giving the results of the test shall be made to the customer and the company and a complete record of the test shall be kept by the Commission. A representative of the customer may be present when the complaint test is made.

6.7.2. If a customer requests that a complaint test be made more frequently than once every twenty-four (24) months, and if the meter shall be found to register incorrectly to the customers prejudice not more than two percent (2%) fast, the customer shall pay the utility the cost of making such test, in accordance with the utility's Commission-approved tariff.

6.8. Request test -- Each utility furnishing metered electric service shall, without charge, make a test of the accuracy of any electric meter upon request of the customer, provided the customer does not request such tests more frequently than once in twenty-four (24) months. If a customer requests a meter tested more frequently than once in twenty-four (24) months and if such meter shall be found to register not more than two (2%) percent fast, the customer shall pay to the utility the cost of making such test. A report giving the result of each test shall be made to the customer and the complete original record shall be kept on file in the office of the utility for at least five (5) years. The customer or his representative may be present when this test is run.

#### 6.9. Meter testing employees.

6.9.1. General requirement -- Each utility shall have in its employ, or shall have access to, one or more competent employees whose duty it shall be to perform such tests, or to supervise such tests, as may be necessary to determine the accuracy of the utilities meters.

6.9.2. Qualification -- A utility desiring to certify an employee to test meters, or to supervise such tests, must secure a qualification card from the Commission; have same executed by the applicant and returned to the Commission; together with a certification by a responsible representative of the utility

as to the facts contained on the card. The Commission will thereupon issue a card to the employee, if the applicants qualifications are satisfactory, stating that the qualification card has been received and filed, and that the employee is authorized to test meters, or to supervise the testing of meters, of the type shown on the card.

6.9.3. Experience requirement -- No employee of the utility shall perform unsupervised testing and repairing of meters or supervise such tests and repairs, unless he/she has had at least six (6) months experience in an electric meter shop, or equivalent experience, part of which time must have been spent working on the type meter for which authority to test, or to supervise such tests, has been requested. All tests must be made or supervised by an authorized employee.

6.10. Direct current meter installation -- Every direct current commutator type watthour meter shall be checked within thirty (30) days after installation, but not before seven (7) days, for correct connections, mechanical condition, proper and suitable location, absence of creep, and accuracy of adjustment at light and heavy load.

### **§150-3-7. Standards of Quality of Service.**

7.1. Standard voltage -- Each utility shall adopt a standard nominal voltage or standard nominal voltages, as may be required by the design of its distribution system for its entire constant voltage service, or for each of the several districts into which the systems may be divided, which standard voltages shall be filed with the Commission.

#### **7.2. Voltage regulation.**

7.2.1. Residential or lighting -- The voltage level at the customers service entrance equipment for a residential customer or a customer using service primarily for lighting shall be maintained between 112 volts and 127 volts on a 120 volt base.

#### **7.2.2. Power.**

7.2.2.a. For service rendered under a power contract or primarily for power purposes the voltage variation shall not exceed ten percent (10%) above or ten percent (10%) below standard voltage at any time the service is regularly furnished.

7.2.2.b. Service under a power contract means service furnished principally for industrial purposes. Where a limited amount of lighting (twenty percent (20%)) or less by connected load) is permitted to be connected under these contracts, the entire load shall be considered power as far as voltage variation is concerned.

#### **7.2.3. Measurement point.**

7.2.3.a. The point where voltage measurements are to be made shall be at the customers service entrance equipment or at the lamps in the case of multiple street lighting.

7.2.3.b. The utility will be responsible for the voltage delivered at this point if the utility furnishes the service entrance conductors, carries them in its fixed capital account or accepts the responsibility of ownership.

7.2.3.c. If the customer furnishes and maintains the service entrance conductors, proper allowance may be made on any voltage tests if the conductors are not of reasonable size.

7.2.4. Combined light and power -- By contracts contemplating an appreciable consumption or demand for lighting purposes is meant such service as street lighting, residential, commercial lighting, and combined lighting and power. If service is furnished at primary voltage to an ultimate customer under a combined lighting and power contract it is expected that the utility will limit the voltage fluctuation to give proper secondary voltage within the limits prescribed, assuming proper equipment is supplied by the customer.

7.2.5. Voltage variation -- The variation in voltage allowed in all parts of the rule except Rule 7.2.6. means the gradual change in voltage as a result of normal changes in load.

7.2.6. Flicker -- Flicker is frequent and sudden changes in voltage occurring in one (1) second or less and exceeding three percent (3%) of the standard voltage. While occasional voltage fluctuations in excess of that listed above must be expected in the normal operation of a system, continuous flicker will be construed as below standard service, unless such variations are caused by the customers own equipment.

7.2.7. Emergency service -- A greater variation in voltage than specified in this rule will be allowed for emergency service, but standby service must comply with the rules unless covered by a special contract.

### 7.3. Voltage surveys.

7.3.1. Instruments -- Each utility shall provide itself with one (1) or more portable indicating voltmeters, and every utility serving more than seven hundred fifty (750) customers shall have available one or more recording (curve-drawing) voltmeters of type and capacity suited to the voltage supplied.

7.3.2. Every utility shall make a sufficient number of voltage surveys to indicate the service furnished from each center of distribution, and to satisfy the Commission of its compliance with the voltage requirements, and those having curve-drawing voltmeters shall keep at least one (1) of those instruments in continuous service at some representative point on its system. This last requirement will be considered to be satisfied in the case of utilities purchasing all of their power requirements if a recording voltmeter is continuously in service at the nearest attended substation of the supplier of the energy. All records shall be available for inspection by the utilities customers, and the Commission or its representative, for a period of at least one (1) year.

7.3.3. Each recording voltmeter shall be checked with an indicating voltmeter when it is placed in operation or when it is removed.

7.3.4. Notations shall be made on each chart to indicate when registration began (time and date) and when the chart was removed, as well as to indicate the point where the chart was checked with the indicating voltmeter.

7.4. Standard frequency -- Each utility supplying alternating current in its distribution system or systems shall use a standard frequency of sixty (60) hertz. This frequency shall be maintained within a band limited by a variation of two percent (2%) below and two percent (2%) above the standard. Should a utility desire to use any frequency other than the "Standard" listed, it may appeal to the Commission for permission to use the frequency desired upon its own distribution system.

### 7.5. Inductive coordination.

7.5.1. All supply and signal circuits with their associated apparatus should be constructed, operated and maintained in conformity with generally accepted coordinated methods with due regard to

prevention of interference with the rendering of either service by adequately limiting in the most convenient and economical manner those characteristics of supply circuits which determine the character and intensity of the inductive field, or those characteristics of signal circuits which determine the extent to which the service they are designed to render is affected by a given inductive field, or both.

7.5.2. Where such coordinated methods are insufficient in any specific case, special adequate coordinated measures determined by cooperative consideration should be applied to the circuits of either or both kinds, to most conveniently and economically prevent the interference.

7.5.3. To facilitate coordination, each party, in advance of any construction or change in the construction or operating conditions of its facilities, should consult with other parties between whose facilities and its own, coordinated measures may be necessary.

#### 7.6. Constant current circuits.

##### 7.6.1. Current variation.

7.6.1.a. Constant current circuits supplying street lights shall be so operated that variation in current does not exceed three percent (3%) above nor three percent (3%) below a standard.

7.6.1.b. The allowable variation in this rule does not imply that street lighting circuits may be set below or above the circuit rating and maintained at this figure.

7.6.2. Service interruptions -- Variations in current in excess of those specified arising from service interruptions caused by the action of the elements and infrequent and unavoidable fluctuations of short duration due to station operation will not be considered a violation of this rule.

### §150-3-8. Safety Requirements.

#### 8.1. Accidents.

8.1.1. Records -- Each utility shall keep a record of every accident happening in connection with the operation of its plant, station, property, and equipment, whereby any person shall have been killed, or seriously injured, or any substantial amount of property damaged or destroyed, with a full statement of the cause of such accident, and the precautions taken to prevent similar accidents in the future.

8.1.2. Electric shock -- Each utility shall instruct those of its employees engaged in electrical work in the practice and use of accepted rules and proper procedure for resuscitation from electric shock.

#### 8.2. Grounding of low potential circuits and apparatus.

8.2.1. The rules contained in the current edition of the National Electrical Code regarding grounding of low potential circuits shall be followed for all new construction.

8.2.2. Every utility shall change all its existing alternating current low potential distribution systems to conform to said rules, when any normal rebuilding, revamping, or repairing is done.

#### 8.3. Sealing of main cabinets or circuit breakers.

8.3.1. General -- In the interest of safety to the customer and as a measure of protection to the property of the utility, the Commission will allow main service cabinets or cabinets enclosing main service switch and main circuit breakers to be sealed ; provided, such cabinet is externally operated,



that service wires are properly enclosed and served from a grounded system, and that fuse or circuit breaker other than that protecting the customer's mains are not made inaccessible to the customer; provided, that the utility's Customers' Service Department shall be so organized and directed that its customers may be assured prompt restoration of service when interrupted through failure of the main fuse or opening of the circuit breaker.

#### 8.3.2. Application required.

8.3.2.a. A utility desiring to seal main service cabinets shall make application to the Commission for permission to institute such practice.

8.3.2.b. On receipt of such application and notification, in writing, the Commission will make proper investigation, and if based on the report made to it by its inspector, the Commission deems it proper that cabinets be sealed, authority will be granted to the utility to pursue such practice, but the Commission specifically reserves the right at any time to withdraw such authority for proper cause shown.

8.3.2.c. A utility which does not maintain a Customers' Service Department may seal main fuse and switch cabinets of the safety type, when such cabinets are so designed that the customer has access to all fuses.

#### 8.4. Overhead and underground wire entrances.

8.4.1. Utility rules and regulations -- Each utility may establish rules and regulations governing the service entrance wiring and equipment to be installed on customer's premises; such rules and regulations shall be effective when they have been filed with and accepted by the Public Service Commission. In the absence of special rules and regulations filed by a utility, such utility shall require compliance with the following general provisions:

8.4.2. General location -- The overhead wire entrance must be located on the exterior of the building nearest the utility's lines at a point not less than ten (10) no more than thirty (30) feet above the ground, unless a greater height is necessary to obtain proper clearance. When proper ground clearance cannot be obtained, due to height of building, a proper supporting structure shall be provided.

8.4.2.a. For all new service entrances, the utility shall be consulted and its approval of the location of the service entrance secured.

8.4.2.b. The service entrance conductors and the service drop wires shall be attached to buildings so as to provide all clearances as recommended in the National Electrical Code and the National Electrical Safety Code.

8.4.3. New service entrances -- In the interest of safety to the customer and in conformity with approved modern practice, all new service entrances for light and power shall be installed in the manner prescribed by the National Electrical Code.

8.4.4. Metal service cabinet -- The inner end of the service entrance shall terminate in an approved metallic service cabinet, enclosing the service entrance equipment. The metal service cabinet shall be grounded and shall be of such construction as to indicate plainly whether service disconnecting means is open or closed and allow the operation of the disconnecting means without exposing any current carrying parts. If more than one main service equipment cabinet is connected to a single service entrance outlet each such cabinet shall be of the type heretofore specified and shall be grounded as heretofore specified.

8.4.5. Service to more than one building -- No overhead service shall supply more than one building unless the conductors are installed in such a manner as to introduce no electrical, mechanical or fire hazard, as prescribed by the National Electrical Code.

8.4.6. Service wires -- Service drop conductors shall be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code and the National Electrical Safety Code.

8.4.7. Conductor identification -- All wiring installations shall have the conductors identified in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code.

8.4.8. Underground service -- Underground service shall be installed, generally in the same manner prescribed for overhead services, and shall comply with all National Electrical Code requirements and the requirements of the utility.

8.5. Pole inspection -- Each pole, tower or other structure used for the support, or attachment of electrical conductors, guys or lamps must be inspected by the utility owning or using it with reasonable frequency, as determined by accepted good practice, in order to determine the necessity for replacement or repair.

8.6. Marking electric transmission lines affecting navigable airspace above the Ohio River.

8.6.1. Every electric transmission line crossing above the Ohio River shall be marked as recommended by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) pursuant to the guidelines established in FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1G. Any entity maintaining or installing electric lines crossing the Ohio River of the type specified in 14 CFR 77.13 shall notify the FAA of any such line in the form and manner proscribed in 14 CFR 77.17 unless such entity has been notified that the line in question need not be marked pursuant to the exception in FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1G entitled Obstruction Marking and Lighting, exempting certain lines from marking requirements.

8.6.2. Any electric transmission line crossing above the Ohio River which heretofore has been struck by airborne traffic or is so struck in the future must be marked in the manner referenced in FAA Advisory Circular regardless of any FAA determination that marking is not necessary.

### **§150-3-9. Transmission Line Construction.**

#### **9.1. General.**

9.1.1. Any public utility desiring to construct a high voltage transmission line of 200,000 volts or higher shall first obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Commission as is required by Chapter 24, Article 2, Section 11(a), Code of West Virginia (Chapter 112, Acts Regular Session, 1973). The application for such certificate of public convenience and necessity shall contain all information required by law.

#### **9.2. Required information.**

9.2.1. In addition to containing the information required by Rule 9.1., above, the following information shall be filed with or contained in the application:

9.2.1.a. A map or plat showing in detail the proposed location of the line, including location of incorporated communities; public or private recreational areas, parks, forests, hunting or fishing areas,

or similar facilities; historic scenic areas or places; rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs and similar bodies of water, located within five (5) miles of either side of the center line of the proposed right-of-way.

9.2.1.b. The type of line to be constructed, including the height of the line and number and type of poles or towers to be placed thereon; the number of wires to be used; the proposed voltage to be carried along said line; all safety features to be used in connection therewith.

9.2.1.c. A description of the width of the proposed right-of-way; the degree of slope in excess of twenty (20) degrees; the type of method proposed to be used to clear said right-of-way together with a statement of what, if any, disturbance or displacement will be made of the earth along said right-of-way, and of trees, crops, and other growing things thereon, as well as the disposition to be made of any such material or thing so disturbed or removed, and what will be done to upgrade, seed or otherwise restore the area which may be disturbed or displaced, to control erosion and also siltation of streams.

9.2.1.d. A statement of the method to be used to keep said right-of-way clean and free of brush and trees, and if chemical spray or other chemical means are used for such control, the chemical contents thereof, evidence that the same will not be injurious to animals, humans, or vegetation beyond said right-of-way.

9.2.1.e. A statement showing, insofar as is possible and applicable, the habitat and type of wildlife, both land and aquatic, which may be in the right-of-way or adjoining thereto, and any known effect said line may have upon the same, including feeding and breeding habits.

9.2.1.f. A statement showing what, if any, known effect upon human and domestic animal life located along said right-of-way will result from the construction thereof.

9.2.1.g. A statement as to whether alternate routes for said right-of-way have been investigated, if the applicant has made preliminary or detailed investigations of all alternate locations for said high voltage transmission line, the applicant shall file sufficient information with regard to these alternate investigations. The information filed should clearly show the justifications for selecting the proposed route over the alternate routes studied.

9.2.1.h. A statement of any other pertinent facts showing what, if any environmental impact said proposed line will have upon the area on and adjacent to said proposed line.

### **§150-3-10. Promotional Practices.**

#### **10.1. Declaration of public policy.**

10.1.1. In the public interest and pursuant to the powers vested in it, the Commission declares that any utility in designing and implementing any promotional practice or practices shall consider what impact, if any, such promotional practice or practices will have upon the conservation of energy, and efficient use of utility plant and the utility shall not implement any practice or practices which shall have an adverse effect upon conservation, or which cannot be justified from a ratepayer benefit/utility cost standpoint.

10.2. Prohibited promotional practices -- A public utility or its affiliate shall not, without first obtaining the approval of the Commission, engage, directly or indirectly, in any of the following promotional practices:

10.2.1. The financing of land or the construction of any building when the same is not owned or otherwise possessed by the utility or its affiliate;

10.2.2. The furnishing of consideration to any person for work done or to be done on property not owned or otherwise possessed by the utility or its affiliate; except for studies to determine comparative capital or operating costs and expenses or to show the desirability or feasibility of selecting one form of energy over another;

10.2.3. The acquisition from any person of any tangible or intangible property or service for a consideration in excess of the value thereof, or the furnishing to any person of any tangible or intangible property or service for a consideration of less than the value thereof;

10.2.4. The furnishing of consideration to any person for the sale, installation or use of appliances or equipment;

10.2.5. Other than the normal service extensions, the provision of free, or at less than cost or value, wiring, appliances or equipment to any person; provided that a utility, engaged in an appliance merchandising sales program, shall not be precluded from conducting legitimate closeouts of appliances, clearance sales, or sales of damaged or returned appliances;

10.2.6. The provision of free, or at less than cost or value, installation, operation, repair, modification or maintenance of appliances, equipment, or wiring for any person;

10.2.7. The granting of a trade-in allowance on the purchase of any appliance or equipment in excess of the value of the trade-in; or the granting of a trade-in allowance for such appliance or equipment when such allowance varies by the type of energy consumed in the trade-in;

10.2.8. The financing of the acquisition of any appliance or equipment at a rate of interest or on terms significantly more favorable than those generally applicable to sales by non-utility dealers in such appliances or equipment;

10.2.9. The furnishing of consideration to any person for any advertising or publicity purpose of such person; except for payments not exceeding one-half (1/2) of the reasonable cost or value for joint advertising or publicity with a dealer in appliances or equipment for the sale or other provision of same;

10.2.10. The guaranteeing of the maximum cost of electric service;

10.2.11. The furnishing of underground electric distribution and service facilities to any area or customer under terms and conditions different from those applicable to any other area or customer receiving the particular class of service involved.

10.3. Notwithstanding any provision in Rule 10.2., a utility may:

10.3.1. Engage in a program which offers discounts or financing to employees of the utility for purchase of appliances. However the plan must only be available to employees, retirees and their spouses. The plan must not require the employee to take energy from the utility. The plan must be a reasonable employee benefit. The plan must be approved by the utility's management or be in a valid union contract. The plan must be filed with the Commission in accordance with these rules.

10.3.2. Provide repairs and service to appliances or equipment of customers of a public utility in an emergency or to restore service or to prevent hazardous conditions or service interruptions.

10.4. No direct or indirect expenditures may be included in a utility's cost of service for ratemaking purposes for political advertising. Any expenditures for political advertising are expressly disallowed for

ratemaking purposes. For the purposes of Rule 10.4., political advertising means any advertising or related activity for the purpose of influencing public opinion with respect to legislative, administrative, or electoral matters, or with respect to any controversial issue of public importance.

10.5. Filing of present promotional practices.

10.5.1. Each public utility shall file with the Commission, on or before January 1, 1997, a schedule setting forth each of the promotional practices being engaged in by the utility or its subsidiaries which operate in West Virginia as of that date.

10.5.2. The practices shall become effective thirty days after filing, subject to a suspension or prohibitory order of the Commission on its own motion or upon motion or complaint of an aggrieved person.

10.5.3. The schedule shall set forth:

10.5.3.a. The name, number, or letter designation of each promotional practice;

10.5.3.b. The class of persons to which the promotional practice is being offered or granted;

10.5.3.c. Whether the promotional practice is being uniformly offered or granted to the persons within the class;

10.5.3.d. A description of the promotional practice which includes a statement of the terms and conditions governing it;

10.5.3.e. A description of the advertising or publicity employed with respect to the promotional practice;

10.5.3.f. If the promotional practice is offered or granted in whole or in part, by an affiliate or other person, the identity of the affiliate or person and the nature of that party's participation; and

10.5.3.g. Other information relevant to a complete understanding of the promotional practice.

10.5.4. A utility or its affiliate may not continue to engage in any promotional practice after January 1, 1997 unless a schedule regarding promotional practices has been filed with the Commission.

10.6. Filing of proposed practices.

10.6.1. A public utility or its subsidiaries operating in West Virginia may not offer or grant any additional promotional practice or vary any existing promotional practice, directly or indirectly, or in concert with others, or by any means whatsoever, until a schedule showing the addition or variation, in the form prescribed in Rule 10.5.3. above has been on file with the Commission for a period of at least 30 days.

10.6.2. The Commission may issue an order approving a new promotional practice to become effective before the expiration of the 30-day period.

10.6.3. If a new promotional practice is not suspended or prohibited by order of the Commission during the 30-day period, the utility may engage in the practice subject to a suspension or prohibitory order of the Commission on its own motion or on the complaint of an aggrieved person.

10.6.4. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this rule, the Commission may authorize an otherwise prohibited promotional practice if the Commission finds that the promotional practice is in the public interest.

10.6.5. A public utility or its subsidiary operating in West Virginia requesting authorization under Rule 10.6.4. shall provide information or data to show that:

10.6.5.a. The promotional practice will result in the conservation of energy;

10.6.5.b. The promotional practice is needed in order to foster conservation; and

10.6.5.c. The direct and indirect costs associated with the promotional practice are reasonable, are not unduly burdensome to the applicant's ratepayers, and are not likely to impact detrimentally on the overall energy costs to consumers in its service territory.

10.6.6. A public utility's or its subsidiary operating in West Virginia proposed promotional practice filing under Rule 10.6.4. shall include:

10.6.6.a. A complete description of the proposed promotional practice;

10.6.6.b. An analysis of the costs associated with the practice; and

10.6.6.c. An analysis of the conservation effect of the practice.

#### 10.7. Annual Report.

10.7.1. Each public utility shall file with the Commission, concurrently with the annual report required by law, a report of the promotional practices offered or granted by the public utility and its subsidiaries operating in West Virginia during the period covered by the annual report. The report shall show in reasonable detail the amounts expended with respect to each promotional practice offered or granted.

#### 10.8. Prohibition of discrimination for promotional practices.

10.8.1. A public utility or its subsidiary operating in West Virginia may not, directly or indirectly, in any manner or by any device whatsoever, offer or grant to a person any form of promotional practice except such as is uniformly and contemporaneously extended to all persons in the same reasonably defined class.

10.8.2. A public utility or its subsidiary operating in West Virginia may not, in granting a promotional practice, make any undue preference or advantage to a person or subject a person to any undue prejudice or disadvantage.

10.8.3. A public utility or its subsidiary operating in West Virginia may not establish or maintain any unreasonable difference in offering or granting promotional practices either as between localities or as between classes to whom promotional practices are offered or granted.

10.8.4. A public utility or its subsidiary operating in West Virginia may not classify the persons to whom its promotional practices are offered or granted except to the extent permitted by the law of this State.

10.8.5. Notwithstanding the other provisions of Rule 10.8., a public utility or its subsidiary operating in West Virginia may offer an experimental program of limited duration which may not be extended to all customers of the class or to all areas of the service territory. The purpose of the temporary program must be limited to gathering data to determine if the plan should be extended to be offered in a non-discriminatory manner to all relevant customers.

### **§150-3-11. Consumer Reimbursement Program.**

#### **11.1. Statement of policy.**

11.1.1. The Public Service Commission of West Virginia may award reimbursement for reasonable attorneys' fees, expert witness fees, and other reasonable costs of participation incurred by an electric consumer intervenor in any proceeding relating to the standards established in Subtitle B of Title I of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, Public Law No. 95-617, Section 111 through 117 (November 8, 1978), 16 U.S.C.A. §2621 through §2627 (Supp. 1980), hereinafter PURPA. Such participation must have substantially contributed to the approval, in whole or in part, of a position advocated by the electric consumer intervenor. The electric consumer intervenor must have also satisfied the requirements established in this rule.

11.1.2. This reimbursement program is established to ensure adequate participation by electric consumers in these PURPA proceedings. Reimbursement will only be available when the State, through any agency, including the Commission, has not provided an alternative means which can ensure that the electric consumer intervenor's interest is adequately represented. Such alternative means may include, but is not limited to, an office of consumer advocate within the Commission, an office of utility consumer advocacy in the Attorney General's Office, a legislative office of Public Counsel, or other similar state agency, office or mechanism. The alternative means may be in the form of either reimbursement to the electric consumer intervenor or representation of the electric consumer intervenor's interest. The adequacy of the alternative means is to be determined by the Commission, giving due consideration to the electric consumer intervenor's interest and the position represented by the alternative means.

#### **11.2. Preliminary determination of eligibility.**

11.2.1. An electric consumer intervenor who wishes to be eligible for reimbursement of the costs of participation in PURPA Title I, Subtitle B proceeding may apply to the Commission for a preliminary determination of eligibility. The application shall be brief and shall:

11.2.1.a. State the consumer interest represented by the electric consumer intervenor, the relevance of the hearings to that interest and the reason representation of that interest is necessary for a fair determination in the proceeding;

11.2.1.b. Outline the general nature of the electric consumer intervenor's expected participation and the anticipated budget;

11.2.1.c. Contain convincing evidence indicating that, but for an award of fees and costs, participation will be a significant financial hardship to the electric consumer intervenor;

11.2.1.d. Be served upon all affected utilities and other known parties and intervenors to the proceeding; and

11.2.1.e. Set forth the name(s) and address(es) of the electric consumer(s), the name(s) of the utility(ies) from which compensation may ultimately be requested, and the case name and number of the proceeding in which the applicant has intervened or will intervene.

11.2.1.f. The burden of proving significant hardship is placed on the applicant/electric consumer intervenor and will be determined by the Commission in accordance with Rule 11.2.3.a. below.

11.2.2. Affected utilities, parties and other intervenors may file any objections to an application for eligibility within a reasonable time of the filing of the application, in any event, before the Commission enters an order granting or denying the application. The failure of any party to file objections to an eligibility application within the prescribed period precludes such party from raising an objection involving the preliminary eligibility criteria at a later period in the proceedings. The objecting party must state specific reasons for the objection.

11.2.3. The Commission may within a reasonable time:

11.2.3.a. Make an affirmative determination of eligibility if the application shows that the electric consumer intervenor has satisfied its burden of proving significant financial hardship. Significant financial hardship may be established by demonstrating that the electric consumer intervenor does not have sufficient resources available to participate effectively in the proceeding without such an award. The Commission in determining significant financial hardship shall give due consideration to the electric consumer intervenor/applicant's other financial burdens, including those associated with intervention in other Commission cases. A decision as to whether a significant financial hardship exists shall be within the sole judgment of the Commission; and

11.2.3.b. Condition a preliminary determination of eligibility upon the requirement that electric consumer intervenors with the same or similar interests share a common legal representative and common expert witnesses.

11.3. Award and cost determination procedure.

11.3.1. At the time of the issuance of a final order the Commission shall determine whether to award participation costs to an electric consumer intervenor who has fulfilled the requirements of this rule.

11.3.2. No award shall be made if an alternative means of adequate representation of the electric consumer intervenor's interests has been provided by the State in such forms including, but not limited to, the Commission's Staff, the Commission's Consumer Advocate Division, the Attorney General, a legislative office of Public Counsel or other state agency or office having authority to intervene and represent the interests of electric consumers. Such alternative means of adequate representation must, in the Commission's judgment:

11.3.2.a. Be available to persons who have or represent an interest which would not otherwise be adequately represented, the representation of which interest is necessary for a fair determination in the proceedings;

11.3.2.b. Be available to persons who are, or represent an interest which is, unable to effectively participate in the proceeding because of an inability to pay for reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and other reasonable participation costs; and

11.3.2.c. Satisfy the definition of alternative means of adequate representation set forth in the statement of policy section of this rule.

11.3.3. The determination as to which electric consumer intervenors are entitled to reimbursement shall be made by the Commission after considering the quality of the consumer



intervention and the effect of that intervention upon the ultimate decision of the Commission in the proceeding. An award shall be made only if, in the Commission's judgment, the electric consumer intervenor's participation in the proceeding substantially contributed to the approval, in whole or in part, of a position advocated by the electric consumer intervenor. The amount of the award shall be commensurate with the contribution made. In determining this amount, the Commission may consider the actual costs of participation to the electric consumer intervenor and the prevailing market rates in West Virginia for the kind and quality of services rendered. Reasonable attorneys' fees, expert witness fees and other reasonable expenses of participation are compensable. These costs shall be assessed against such utility affected by the proceeding.

11.3.4. In the event that more than one utility is affected, each utility's share of the assessment shall be determined by multiplying the total award by the ratio of that utility's total retail Kwh sales in West Virginia to the total retail Kwh sales in West Virginia of all the affected utility companies in the proceedings. The ratio is to be calculated using figures for the most recently completed calendar year.

11.3.5. The electric consumer intervenor shall include a memorandum of costs with the initial brief to be filed after the close of the taking of evidence. The memorandum must set forth with detail the name(s) and address(es) of the electric consumer(s); the name(s) of the utility(ies) from which compensation is being requested; the case name and number of the proceeding in which the applicant has intervened, and the costs for which compensation is claimed.

11.3.5.a. Any party may include an objection to the reasonableness of any fee or cost with the filing of reply briefs. The Commission may, in its final order and after consideration of the memorandum of costs and any objections thereto make an award and, if necessary, allocate the responsibility for payment of that award among the various affected utilities.

11.3.5.b. Any electric consumer intervenor who has not been awarded costs in the Commission's final order may petition the Commission for reconsideration. The petition must include a memorandum of cost as set forth above. The Commission shall dispose of such petition within a reasonable time by entering an order either granting or denying the petition.

#### 11.4. Payment and accounting treatment.

11.4.1. Payment of costs under this rule shall be made by the affected utility or utilities within thirty (30) days of the date on which a Commission order granting an award issued under Rule 11.2.3.a. If costs are not paid within thirty (30) days of said final order, the electric consumer intervenor may initiate procedures to enforce the order pursuant to W. Va. Code §§24-4-6 or 24-4-7.

11.4.2. All monies paid to electric consumer intervenors by an affected utility under this rule shall be treated as allowable operating expense in the rate case in which the electric consumers intervened, unless the Commission determines that another approach is more appropriate.

### **§150-3-12. Cogeneration and Small Power Production.**

#### 12.1. Definitions.

12.1.1. Terms defined in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA), 16 U.S.C. 2601, et seq., shall have the same meaning for purposes of this Rule 12 as they have under PURPA, unless further defined in this rule.

12.1.1.a. Qualifying facility means a cogeneration facility or a small power production facility which satisfies the criteria for qualifying facilities set forth in Subpart B of Part 292 of the rules of

the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Qualifying Cogeneration and Small Power Production Facilities, 18 C.F.R. §292.201 through §292.207.

12.1.1.b. Purchase means the purchase of electric energy or capacity or both from a qualifying facility by an electric utility.

12.1.1.c. Sale means the sale of electric energy or capacity or both by an electric utility to a qualifying facility.

12.1.1.d. System emergency means a condition on a utility's system which is likely to result in imminent significant disruption of service to customers or is imminently likely to endanger life or property.

12.1.1.e. Rate means any price, rate, charge, or classification made, demanded, observed or received with respect to the sale or purchase of electric energy or capacity, or any rule, regulation, or practice respecting any such rate, charge, or classification, and any contract pertaining to the sale or purchase of electric energy or capacity.

12.1.1.f. Avoided costs means the incremental costs to an electric utility of electric energy or capacity or both which, but for the purchase from the qualifying facility or qualifying facilities, such utility would generate itself or purchase from another source.

12.1.1.g. Interconnection costs means the reasonable cost of connection, switching, metering, transmission, distribution, safety provisions and administrative costs incurred by the electric utility directly related to the installation and maintenance of the physical facilities necessary to permit interconnected operations with a qualifying facility, to the extent such costs are in excess of the corresponding costs which the electric utility would have incurred if it had not engaged in interconnected operations, but instead generated an equivalent amount of electric energy itself or purchased an equivalent amount of electric energy or capacity from other sources. Interconnection costs do not include any costs included in the calculation of avoided costs.

12.1.1.h. Supplementary power means electric energy or capacity or both supplied by an electric utility, regularly used by a qualifying facility in addition to that which the facility generates itself.

12.1.1.i. Back-up power means electric energy or capacity or both supplied by an electric utility to replace energy ordinarily generated by a facility's own generation equipment during an unscheduled outage of the facility.

12.1.1.j. Interruptible power means electric energy or capacity or both supplied by an electric utility subject to interruption by the electric utility under specified conditions.

12.1.1.k. Maintenance power means electric energy or capacity or both supplied by an electric utility during scheduled outages by the qualifying facility.

12.1.1.l. Commission means Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

## 12.2. Scope.

12.2.1. Applicability -- The provisions of Rule 12 et seq., apply to the regulation of sales and purchases between qualifying facilities with a design capacity in excess of 100 KW and electric utilities.

12.2.2. Negotiated rates or terms -- Nothing in Rule 12 et seq:

12.2.2.a. Limits the authority of any electric utility or any qualifying facility to agree to a rate for any purchase, or terms or conditions relating to any purchase, which differ from the rate or terms or conditions which would otherwise be required by this rule; or

12.2.2.b. Affects the validity of any contract entered into between a qualifying facility and an electric utility for any purchase.

12.3. Cost data to be supplied by electric utilities.

12.3.1. Each utility required to file data with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under 18 C.F.R. 292.302, Availability of Electric Utility System Cost Data, shall file the same data with the Commission in accordance with the time schedules and utility classifications set forth in that section.

12.3.2. Any data submitted by an electric utility under Rule 12.3 shall be subject to Commission review. In any such review, the electric utility has the burden of coming forward with justification for its data.

12.4. Electric utility obligation under Rule 12 et seq.

12.4.1. Obligation to purchase from qualifying facilities -- Each electric utility shall purchase, in accordance with Rule 12.6, any energy and capacity which is made available from a qualifying facility:

12.4.1.a. Directly to the electric utility; or

12.4.1.b. Indirectly to the electric utility in accordance with Rule 12.4.4.

12.4.2. Obligation to sell to qualifying facilities -- Each electric utility shall sell to any qualifying facility, in accordance with Rule 12.7, any energy and capacity requested by the qualifying facility.

12.4.3. Obligation to interconnect.

12.4.3.a. Any electric utility shall make such interconnection with any qualifying facility as may be necessary to accomplish purchases or sales under these rules (Rule 12 et seq.): provided, however, that if, solely by reason of purchases or sales over the interconnection, the electric utility would become subject to regulation as a public utility under Part II of the Federal Power Act, then the electric utility will not be required to interconnect.

12.4.3.b. The obligation to pay for any interconnection costs shall be determined in accordance with Rule 12.8.

12.4.4. Transmission to other electric utilities -- If a qualifying facility agrees, an electric utility which would otherwise be obligated to purchase energy or capacity from such qualifying facility may transmit the energy or capacity to any other electric utility. Any electric utility to which such energy or capacity is transmitted shall purchase such energy or capacity under this paragraph as if the qualifying facility were supplying energy or capacity directly to such electric utility. The rate for purchase by the electric utility to which such energy is transmitted shall be adjusted up or down to reflect line losses and shall not include any charges for transmission.

12.4.5. Parallel operation -- Each qualifying facility shall agree to operate in parallel with the electric utility; provided that the qualifying facility complies with the utility's reliability and safety standards on file with the Commission.

## 12.5. Procedure for establishing rates for purchases.

12.5.1. Utilities and qualifying facilities shall negotiate a mutually acceptable rate for purchase of power taking into consideration all relevant factors, including the factors set forth in Rule 12.6.4. Prior to becoming effective, all negotiated contracts between utilities and qualifying facilities shall be filed with the Commission and approved by the Commission. Unless the Commission specifically modifies or disapproves a negotiated contract within thirty (30) days after filing, the contract shall be approved, as filed.

12.5.2. If a utility and a qualifying facility cannot negotiate terms acceptable to both parties, either party, or both, may request an informal conference with the Commission Staff wherein the matters in controversy will be discussed. If after such conference a resolution acceptable to both parties has not been reached, either party, or both, may file a formal complaint with the Commission, pursuant to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 150 C.S.R. 1, setting forth in detail the matters in controversy; the basis for that party's position, including the necessary data in support thereof; and a history of the negotiations.

12.5.2.a. Prefiled testimony shall be required unless waived by the Commission for good cause shown.

12.5.2.b. The Commission shall make such order as necessary to reasonably resolve the controversy.

## 12.6. Rates for purchases.

12.6.1. Rates for purchases -- Rates for purchases shall:

12.6.1.a. Be just and reasonable to the electric consumer and in the public interest, and

12.6.1.b. Not discriminate against qualifying cogeneration and small power production facilities: however, nothing in this rule shall require an electric utility to pay more than the avoided costs for purchases, as those costs are defined in Rule 12.1.1.f.

12.6.2. Relationship to avoided costs:

12.6.2.a. For purposes of this paragraph, new capacity means any purchase from capacity of a qualifying facility, construction of which was commenced on or after November 9, 1978.

12.6.2.b. Rates for purchases of new capacity shall equal the avoided costs determined after consideration of the factors set forth in Rule 12.6.4., regardless of whether the electric utility making such purchases is simultaneously making sales to the qualifying facility. A rate so determined satisfies the requirements of Rule 12.6.1.

12.6.2.c. A rate for purchases (other than from new capacity) may be less than the avoided cost if the Commission determines that a lower rate is consistent with Rule 12.6.1 and is sufficient to encourage cogeneration and small power production.

12.6.2.d. In the case in which the rates for purchases are based upon estimates of avoided costs over the specific term of the contract or other legally enforceable obligation, the rates for such purchases do not violate this rule if the rates for such purchases differ from avoided costs at the time of delivery.

12.6.3. Purchases as available or pursuant to a legally enforceable obligation -- Each qualifying facility shall have the option either:

12.6.3.a. To provide energy as the qualifying facility determines such energy to be available for such purchases, in which case the rates for such purchases shall be based on the purchasing utility's avoided costs calculated at the time of delivery; or

12.6.3.b. To provide energy or capacity pursuant to a legally enforceable obligation for the delivery of energy or capacity over a specified term, in which case the rates for such purchases shall, at the option of the qualifying facility exercised prior to the beginning of the specified term, be based on either:

12.6.3.b.1. The avoided costs calculated at the time of delivery, or

12.6.3.b.2. The avoided costs calculated at the time the obligation is incurred.

12.6.4. Factors affecting rates for purchases -- In determining avoided costs, the following factors shall, to the extent practicable, be taken into account:

12.6.4.a. The data provided pursuant to Rule 12.3., including Commission review of any such data:

12.6.4.b. The availability of capacity or energy from a qualifying facility during the system daily and seasonable peak period, including:

12.6.4.b.1. The ability of the utility to dispatch the qualifying facility;

12.6.4.b.2. The expected or demonstrated reliability of the qualifying facility;

12.6.4.b.3. The terms of any contract or other legally enforceable obligation, including the duration of the obligation, termination notice requirement and sanctions for noncompliance;

12.6.4.b.4. The extent to which scheduled outages of the qualifying facility can be usefully coordinated with scheduled outages of the utility's facilities;

12.6.4.b.5. The usefulness of energy and capacity supplied from a qualifying facility during system emergencies, including its ability to separate its load from its generation;

12.6.4.b.6. The individual and aggregate value of energy and capacity from qualifying facilities on the electric utility's system; and

12.6.4.b.7. The smaller capacity increments and the shorter lead times available with additions of capacity from qualifying facilities.

12.6.4.c. The relationship of the availability of energy or capacity from the qualifying facility as derived in Rule 12.6.4.b. to the ability of the electric utility to avoid costs, including the deferral of capacity additions and the reduction of fossil fuel use; and

12.6.4.d. The costs or savings resulting from variations in line losses from those that would have existed in the absence of purchases from a qualifying facility, if the purchasing electric utility

generated an equivalent amount of energy itself or purchased an equivalent amount of electric energy or capacity.

#### 12.6.5. Periods during which purchases are not required.

12.6.5.a. Any electric utility which gives reasonable notice pursuant to Rule 12.6.5.b, below, will not be required to purchase electric energy or capacity during any period during which, due to operational circumstances, purchases from qualifying facilities will result in costs greater than those which the utility would incur if it did not make such purchases, but instead generated an equivalent amount of energy itself. The costs referred to herein shall be calculated in the same or a similar manner that was used to calculate the costs for the purpose of establishing the rate for purchases from the qualifying facility.

12.6.5.b. For the purposes of Rule 12.6.5.a, reasonable notice is that which provides each affected qualifying facility adequate time to cease delivery of energy or capacity to the electric utility.

12.6.5.b.1. Any utility failing to provide reasonable notice will be required to pay the contract rate for such purchase of energy or capacity from the facility.

12.6.5.c. A claim by an electric utility that such period as described in Rule 12.6.5.a, has occurred or will occur is subject to verification by the Commission.

#### 12.7. Rates for sales.

12.7.1. Rates for sales shall be just and reasonable and in the public interest and not discriminate against any qualifying facility in comparison to rates for sales to other customers served by the electric utility.

12.7.2. When a qualifying facility's load or other cost-related characteristics are similar to those of other customers receiving service under a given rate schedule, the same rate schedule shall apply to the qualifying facility. If there is no existing rate schedule applicable to the qualifying facility, the utility shall file with the Commission a proposed tariff and supporting cost-of-service data.

12.7.3. Upon request of a qualifying facility, each electric utility shall provide supplementary power, back-up power, maintenance power and interruptible power; provided, however, that if, after public notice and hearing, it is determined that compliance with any of these requirements will impair the electric utility's ability to render adequate service to its customers or will place an undue burden on the electric utility, then the Commission may waive such requirement(s).

12.7.3.a. The rates for sale of back-up power or maintenance power shall not be based upon an assumption (unless supported by factual data) that forced outages or other reductions in electric output by all qualifying facilities on an electric utility's system will occur simultaneously, or during the system peak, or both, and shall take into account the extent to which scheduled outages of the qualifying facilities can be usefully coordinated with scheduled outages of the utility's facilities.

#### 12.8. Interconnection costs.

12.8.1. Each qualifying facility shall be obligated to pay any interconnection costs as defined in Rule 12.1.1.g. Such costs shall be assessed on a nondiscriminatory basis with respect to other customers with similar load characteristics. Reasonable costs of interconnection shall be negotiated by the qualifying facility and the utility, and any disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedure established in Rule 12.5.2.

12.8.2. The utility shall be reimbursed by the qualifying facility at the time interconnection costs are incurred. Upon petition by any party involved and for good cause shown, the Commission may allow for reimbursement of costs over a reasonable period of time and upon such conditions as the Commission may determine: Provided, however, that no other customers of the utility shall bear any of the costs of interconnection.

12.9. System emergencies or maintenance period -- During a system emergency:

12.9.1. A qualifying facility will be required to supply energy or capacity only to the extent:

12.9.1.a. Provided by contract between the utility and qualifying facility; or

12.9.1.b. Ordered under Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act;

12.9.2. An electric utility may discontinue:

12.9.1.a. Purchases from a qualifying facility if such purchases would contribute to the emergency; and

12.9.2.b. Sales to a qualifying facility: Provided, that such discontinuance is on a nondiscriminatory basis.

12.9.3. During system maintenance periods -- An electric utility may discontinue purchases from a qualifying facility during periods of maintenance when safety conditions would require the de-energizing of facilities.

**NOTE:** All forms are available from the P.S.C.

Company \_\_\_\_\_

PSC WV FORM NO. 214.6A

**Public Service Commission of West Virginia**  
**CERTIFICATION OF REVENUE DEFICIENCY**  
**REPORT**

For The Billing Month of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

	SSI	AFDC	AFDC-U	FOOD STAMPS +60	TOTAL
(1) Eligible Customers From					
(2) Applications Received					
(3) Applications Rejected					
(4) Customers Who Became					
(5) Eligible Customers This					
(6) Revenue Deficiency \$					

+ List, by general category, reasons for rejection of application for special reduced rates  
(Example: Applicant not Qualified Customer - #).  
Continue on separate sheet.

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Company \_\_\_\_\_

PSC WV FORM NO. 214.6

**Public Service Commission of West Virginia**  
**CERTIFICATION OF REVENUE DEFICIENCY**  
**SUMMARY REPORT**

For Billing Month of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_,  
 20\_\_\_\_\_

	SSI	AFD C	AFDC-U	FOOD STAMPS +60	TOTAL
(1) Total Applications					
(2) Total Applications					
(3) Number of Customers					
(4) Total Number of					
(5) Total Amount Which					
(6) Total Amount Billed at					
(7) Revenue Deficiency \$ (5) - (6)					

Specify **ALL** rates and charges to which 20% discount was applied

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\* Including forfeited discounts or penalties, but excluding local taxes.

**VERIFICATION**

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_ to wit:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (Officer, Partner or Owner) (Company)

the applicant(s) named in the foregoing application, being duly sworn, says that he knows the contents of said application, and that the facts therein are true and are accurately based upon the books and records of the company.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Title)

Taken, sworn to and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

My Commission expires \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Notary Public)

Contact Officer \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM CONCERNING METER TESTING

(Front)

## Qualification Card for Electric Meter Testers

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_  
 Employer \_\_\_\_\_ Shop Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supervisor-Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

## General Experience

Type of Work	Company	Years
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

## \*Meter Test Experience

Type of Meter	Nature of Work	Company	Years
Shop Testing			
Single Phase Meters	_____	_____	_____
Polyphase Meters	_____	_____	_____
Demand Meters	_____	_____	_____
Field Testing -			
Single Phase Meter	_____	_____	_____
Polyphase Meters	_____	_____	_____
Demand Meters	_____	_____	_____
Shop Testing and			
Repairing -			
Single Phase Meters	_____	_____	_____
Polyphase Meters	_____	_____	_____
Demand Meters	_____	_____	_____
Field Testing and			
Repairing -			
Single Phase Meters	_____	_____	_____
Polyphase Meters	_____	_____	_____
Demand Meters	_____	_____	_____
Remarks	_____		

\*State, under remarks, in detail the type or kind of work done on meters.

Should this application be approved, I will test, or supervise the testing of, all electric meters in accordance with the Rules for the Government of Electric Utilities of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia and will not seal or approve for installation any meter that does not meet all of the requirements of the Rules for the Government of Electric Utilities of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

\_\_\_\_\_

(Back)  
Certificate of Competency

I, \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title

of the \_\_\_\_\_  
Electric Company

certify that I have read the questions and answers on this card, relative to the experience of \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Employee  
and that they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I further certify that the above  
named employee is competent to test and repair \_\_\_\_\_

Single Phase

Polyphase

Demand \_\_\_\_\_ meters and will, in my opinion, faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of  
meterman.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
(Must hold a valid test card from PSC)

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The above employee has been authorized to test, or to supervise such tests of, Electric Meters as shown  
below.

	Shop Testing	Field Testing	Shop Testing & Repairing	Field Testing & Repairing
Single Phase Meters	_____	_____	_____	_____
Polyphase Meters	_____	_____	_____	_____
Demand Meters	_____	_____	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_\_  
Engineer

150CSR3

(Front)

Electric Meter Testing Card  
Public Service Commission  
Of West Virginia

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Employee

is hereby authorized to test the following type or types of electric meters:

	Shop Testing	Field Testing	Shop Testing & Repairing	Field Testing & Repairing
Single Phase Meters	_____	_____	_____	_____
Polyphase Meters	_____	_____	_____	_____
Demand Meters	_____	_____	_____	_____
Utility	_____	_____	_____	_____
Shop Location	_____	_____	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_\_  
Engineer

(Over)

(Back)

This card must be returned to the Utilities Division, Public Service Commission of West Virginia by the \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_ leaves the employ of the company or ceases to serve as meterman.

(Insert Company Name Here)

NOTICE OF SCHEDULED TERMINATION OF SERVICE  
AND CUSTOMER RIGHTS

We have scheduled your \_\_\_\_\_ service provided at  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

for termination on or after \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Date)

This action has been taken for the following reason(s):

(Explain reason and facts resulting in decision to terminate service.)

If your service is terminated you may be subject to additional charges involving reconnect fees and deposit requirements in order to restore service.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHALLENGE THE TERMINATION IF YOU BELIEVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS APPLY TO YOU:

1. Any portion of the bill is in dispute.
2. You are being charged for service not received.
3. The information above is incorrect.
4. You wish to negotiate a deferred payment agreement to pay a delinquency in installments (provided you are a residential customer).
5. Termination of service would be dangerous to the health or safety of a member of your household.

If the reason for your challenge is 1, 2, or 3 above, you will have to pay any amount not in dispute. If the reason for your challenge is 4 or 5, we will enter into a deferred payment agreement with you. You must pay your current utility bill while we work out a payment agreement for your delinquency. The standard deferred payment agreement requires you to pay a total of the amount of your delinquency and a service fee equal to 2% of your delinquency. You must pay the total (delinquency + service fee) over twelve months in equal monthly payments. You may request a shorter payment period. If your financial circumstances justify a longer payment period, we may or may not agree to a longer period depending on the amount of your delinquency, your financial circumstances, your payment history, and the amount of time you have been delinquent. If your service is terminated for non-payment, you will not have the option of entering into a twelve-month standard deferred payment agreement; you will be required to pay, up front, at least one-half of your outstanding balance and a customer deposit with the remaining balance to be paid over a maximum of six (6) months. In addition there will be a reconnection fee that may be paid up front or included in the amount to be paid over six months.

YOU MUST NOTIFY US BEFORE THE DATE OF TERMINATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THIS RULE:

(Provide instructions for contacting the appropriate utility personnel by telephone and mail, including business hours)

Once you have notified us of your challenge, we will schedule an in-person meeting between you and a designated utility employee. You may choose that the meeting take place at the utility business office nearest to your residence or place of work, or by telephone conference. After the meeting, we will provide you with written notice of our decision, and we will not proceed with termination during the seven (7) days after we issue the decision. If you disagree with our decision, you may, within the seven (7) day period, elect a standard deferred payment plan, request assistance from the Public Service Commission, or file a formal complaint with the Commission.

To request assistance from or file a formal complaint with the PSC, visit the website [www.psc.state.wv.us](http://www.psc.state.wv.us) or call toll free 1-800-642-8544 or write to this address:

Public Service Commission of West Virginia  
c/o Customer Assistance  
201 Brooks Street  
P. O. Box 812  
Charleston, West Virginia 25323

Inform us if a near relative or responsible third party should receive notices regarding termination of your utility service or about any other material action on your account. After you provide us with contact information for a near relative or third-party, we will provide all relevant notices to you and to that person or persons.

If you are in need of assistance to pay your bill you should contact the following agencies: (List agencies in service area.)

If you desire the assistance of a lawyer with regard to the scheduled termination and are unable to pay for legal counsel, contact one of the following low income legal assistance organizations: (List agencies in service area.)

### **Electricity and Gas Customer Options Relating to Delinquent Bill Payments**

1. Your utility is required to give you notice before terminating your service due to delinquent payment. The notice requirements are found in Public Service Commission Rules.
2. You should contact your utility immediately upon receiving notice that your account is delinquent. Additional fees and payment requirements will apply if your service is turned off.
3. When you receive a termination notice, you may avoid termination and the expenses of reconnection by paying the delinquent amount in full before the termination date. If you are unable to pay your delinquency, you may ask state agencies or local charitable organizations for help. To learn of agencies and organizations, dial 211 or ask your utility.
4. If you cannot pay the delinquency in full and do not want your service terminated, you should contact the utility before the termination date. The utility will offer you a standard deferred payment agreement allowing you to pay the total of your delinquency plus a two-percent (2%) service fee over twelve (12) months in equal monthly payments. A shorter payment term may be negotiated. You must pay your current bill during the time you are negotiating a deferred payment agreement.
5. If you dispute a portion of your bill, believe you are being charged for service not being received, or would like a deferred payment agreement longer than twelve (12) months, you should request a utility meeting (phone or in-person) before the termination date. You must justify any request for a longer payment term. You must pay your current bill during the time you are negotiating a deferred payment agreement.
6. If you and your utility have a meeting but do not agree on how to address a delinquency, you have seven days after the utility decision to avoid termination by electing a standard deferred payment agreement, or by requesting assistance from the Public Service Commission or filing a formal complaint with the Public Service Commission. To do so, visit the website [www.psc.state.wv.us](http://www.psc.state.wv.us), call 1-800-642-8544 or write to this address: Public Service Commission of West Virginia, c/o Customer Assistance, 201 Brooks Street, P. O. Box 812, Charleston, West Virginia 25323. You must pay your current bills during the time you are seeking assistance from the Public Service Commission.
7. If you enter into a deferred payment agreement with your utility and then fail to make any required payment, the utility may terminate your service after giving you notice. To avoid termination, make your payment immediately when you receive notice.
8. Your utility is not required to renegotiate your deferred payment agreement unless you can show that your financial circumstances have significantly changed for the worse. Your utility is not required to renegotiate an agreement due to a significant change in your financial circumstances more than once. You must pay your current bill plus some payment on your delinquency during the time you are renegotiating a deferred payment agreement.
9. You have certain additional notice of termination rights if you have provided the utility with certification from a currently licensed physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant that termination of service would be dangerous to you or a member of your household.



**If Your Service is Terminated**

If your service is terminated because you ignore a termination notice, contact your utility by calling [utility to insert local or toll-free phone number and instructions on other ways to contact utility]. The utility is not required to reestablish service unless you pay up-front a minimum of half of your delinquency plus a deposit and you enter into a six-month payment agreement to pay the remainder of your delinquency plus a 2% service fee and a reconnection fee.

**NOTICE**

The electric service at this building \_\_\_\_\_, is scheduled for  
Address  
termination on or after \_\_\_\_\_.  
Date

This action has been taken for the following reason(s):

(Include reasons and facts resulting  
In decision to terminate service.)

In order to avoid termination one of the following steps may be taken:

- a. The current customer must pay its bill or enter into a deferred payment agreement with the utility;  
or
- b. One or more tenants must apply for service in their own names becoming a new customer of the utility. The new customer will not be responsible for the delinquency incurred by the former customer, unless they were a member of the household when the charges were incurred.
- c. Although either of these steps will avoid termination, you are encouraged to seek legal advice and assistance regarding other rights that you may have.